

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

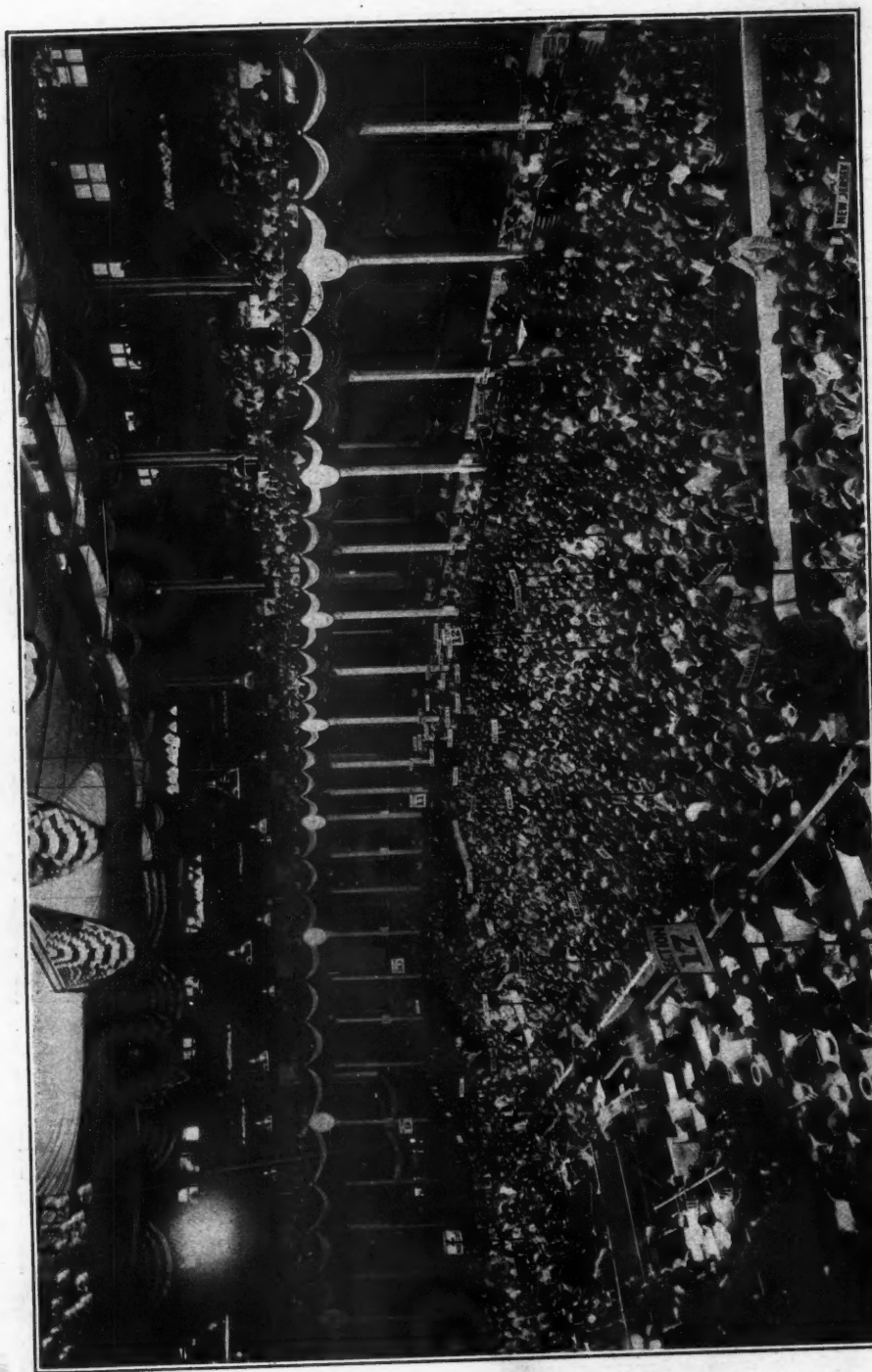
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THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN SESSION AT ST. LOUIS—JUNE 14-16.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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No. 1

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Presidential
Candidates
Nominated*

For the first half of June, American politics forced the European war from the front pages of our newspapers. After the eighteenth, the Mexican situation took first place, with the European war second and our political situation third. Nominations had been made, platforms had been adopted, campaign committees were being organized, and the lull of several weeks had set in that always comes in a Presidential year between the completed work of the conventions and the opening of the active campaign. We are presenting elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW one article in appreciation of President Wilson and his administration, and another article upon the career of the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who is the chosen candidate of the Republican party. There will also be found articles on Vice-President Marshall and former Vice-President Fairbanks, who are the nominees for second place.

*Mexico
Supersedes
Politics*

Justice Hughes fired the first gun of the campaign as soon as he was named, on June 10, in a ringing message of acceptance. Boldly attacking the Wilson Administration, he declared in that statement that "we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties." Mr. Hughes proceeded as follows regarding Mexico:

We interfered without consistency; and, while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

The convention that unanimously renominated President Wilson finished its work on Friday, and the leaders were back in Washington on Saturday, the 16th. Mr. Wilson lost no time; but on Sunday, the 17th, answered Mr. Hughes by firing forth with what will have been the heaviest political gun of the whole season, in the form

of a call to the troops of all the States for service on the Mexican border. This was followed two days later by an ultimatum to Mexico, accompanied by elaborate arguments so framed as to justify intervention on our part or any other course we might care to pursue. The President flatly refused to withdraw our troops from Mexico, and left it to the Carranza Government, which we had recently recognized, to decide for itself whether in its exhausted condition, with no hope of obtaining munitions, it would try to repel invasion, or would yield. On later pages we return to this subject.

*Democrats
and Their
"Love-Feast"*

The Democratic convention at St. Louis moved precisely according to prearranged schedules. Hon. Martin H. Glynn, formerly Governor of New York, made the opening address, or so-called "keynote" speech; and this proved to be not only a skilful piece of political special pleading on behalf of the party in power, but a brilliant effort of great spirit, and of notable alertness in the advantageous use of every permissible point of argument. Later in the convention, Senator James, of Kentucky, as permanent chairman, made a powerful address defending the Democratic record at Washington. His presentation showed that the campaign for Mr. Wilson's reelection is to be led by men of no mean order of ability, who will go about their work with sincerity and conviction. The Democratic gathering was quite free from those yawning chasms of cleavage that separated factions and caused sensational struggles at Baltimore four years ago.

*Mr. Bryan in
Full Sympathy*

There was no voice to question the renomination of Mr. Wilson. The one-term plank in the Democratic platform of 1912 was omitted from the new platform and in every way ignored. Mr. Bryan was not a delegate, but was present as a reporter and visitor. He entertained the convention with a speech of



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MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
(Who were popular figures as visitors at all three of the great Conventions)

party loyalty, and praise for the President whose Secretary of State he had been until affairs with Germany became critical—having also been the author of the one-term plank of 1912. Mr. Bryan's old-time antagonist, Senator Stone, of Missouri, now chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, was the chairman of the convention's committee on platform. But for everything and everybody associated with the Democratic term of power at Washington, Mr. Bryan had only words of glowing laudation. Thus the convention at St. Louis was what men like Mr. Bryan usually term a "love-feast." It lacked the sensations of controversy (except as there was some difference behind the scenes in agreeing upon parts of the platform); but its harmony was lifted out of dulness by a degree of enthusiasm that rose above previous expectations. We shall refer again to the platform, although the Wilson administration, in all its ways and works, appealing to the country for a vote of confidence and a further lease of power, is its own platform. The St. Louis resolutions, therefore, have not much actual importance, forming merely one of the documentary records of the convention along with the three or four principal speeches.

*The
Progressives
at Chicago*

While the results of the two Chicago conventions are well known to our readers, some re-statement of them here is in accordance with our editorial custom. The Republican convention opened on June 7 in the large Coliseum building, holding about 14,000 people. The Progressive convention began at the same time, in the Auditorium, where perhaps 5000 people were seated. Republican delegates numbered somewhat less than a thousand, and Progressive delegates somewhat more than that number. The Progressives had gone to Chicago definitely intending to nominate Theodore Roosevelt. The presiding officer of their convention was Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, well known as a worker in the field of social and economic progress and in that of political reform. His opening speech was more eloquent and powerful than any other single convention effort of this season. In the enthusiasm that followed it, Mr. Roosevelt was virtually made the unanimous nominee of the convention, although the vote was not taken in a formal way until Saturday, the 10th, which was three days later. The Progressive convention was vibrant with earnestness and enthusiasm. It developed marked differences of opinion as to method of procedure. It was full of the kind of men who can make crisp speeches and are known as "live wires." It had no perfunctory half-hours. From the first day, the Progressive convention was determined to make its nominations promptly, adopt its platform, and adjourn. But it was ingeniously dominated by a group of leaders who had an impossible theory—as "practical" men so often have—and whose daily and hourly demand that the convention should give them time and trust their methods resulted in disappointment and humiliation.

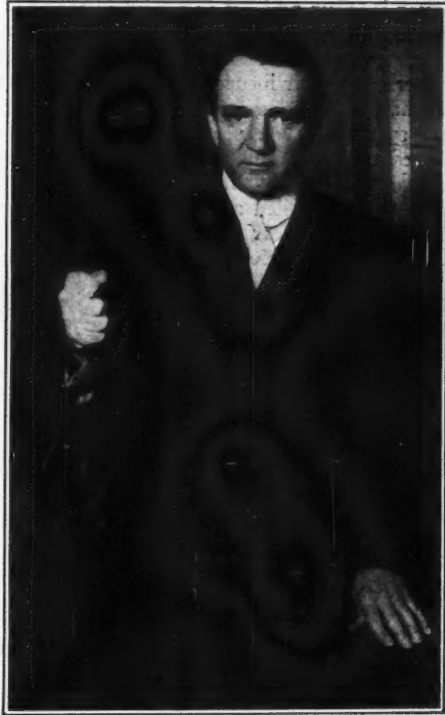
*Fruitless
Efforts at
Bargaining*

This group of leaders was trying by private conference with the leaders of the Republican convention to bring about Mr. Roosevelt's simultaneous nomination by both parties. The methods employed made Mr. Roosevelt's cause in the Republican convention obviously hopeless from the start. There were a number of ways by which Mr. Roosevelt's nomination could possibly have been brought about. Of all the possible ways, the most improbable was the one actually employed. The decision of the Progressives to hold their convention at the same time and place as the Republicans was made six months ago. At that time the Progressives hoped to amalga-

mate with the Republicans. They had in mind an agreement upon candidates and platform, with the one crowning object of defeating the Democratic administration. They had not then expected to secure agreement upon Mr. Roosevelt as candidate. Nothing, indeed, seemed more unlikely. They had at that time several possible candidates in mind, foremost of these being Justice Hughes. Some of them had in mind Senator Cummins, who had always been a progressive Republican and who had actually supported Roosevelt in 1912 as against Taft.

*Too Ready
for
Compromise*

It is true that there were certain of the Progressive leaders who were hoping, even six months ago, to make Roosevelt the candidate of both Chicago conventions, but they had no real expectations. If they had been betting men, they would have refused to take an offer of 10 to 1 against Roosevelt's being the joint candidate of Progressives and Republicans. It is desirable that our readers should keep clearly in mind that the decision to hold the Progressive convention at the same time and place with the Republicans was in effect an abandonment in advance of the Progressive party as such. It meant that the Progressive leaders would make the best terms they could and rejoin the Republicans, with Roosevelt and Taft both out of the running. Even those who are not experienced politicians do not have to be told that a political party which has no real intention of putting its own ticket into the field and making its own fight has divested itself in advance of its in-



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RAYMOND ROBINS, OF CHICAGO, CHAIRMAN OF PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION

fluence and its moral power. The Progressive leaders had as much as said to the Republican leaders, "If you will make your platform fairly agreeable to us, and will nominate a ticket not offensive to us, we will support you as against Wilson and the Democrats." This was the situation in December and in January, when the Progressive executive committee made the preliminary arrangements and extended the olive branch. They were in a bad position for bargaining, because they had been unwilling to lead and to fight. They had already bargained away their power to bargain.



ANXIOUS WAITING
From the Los Angeles Tribune

A Transformed Situation
Very soon, however, there came some swift and surprising changes in the political situation. The President's popular appeal for preparedness had resulted in an anti-climax when put to the test of actual measures, and Secretary Garrison had resigned from the Cabinet. The strong tide of public opinion was rising in favor of naval and military preparation; and the Democrats in Congress and in the Administration were not able to satisfy the

demand. Our position as a neutral was becoming increasingly difficult, and the performances of the Administration were bewildering in their inconsistency. Mr. Roosevelt had been saying strong things in articles and speeches for a year or two, and had seemed to many people extreme to the point of great rashness. But when these utterances were compiled and published in a volume entitled "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," which appeared in the middle of February, the country was catching up and the Roosevelt doctrines seemed to express the aroused apprehensions of millions of citizens. Just then Mr. Roosevelt went to the West Indies for a sojourn of some weeks, and in an interview at Trinidad he allowed it to be known that he might become a candidate if the country was in an "heroic mood" and was ready to accept his doctrines.

*Roosevelt's
Emergence
as Leader*

On February 15, the Hon. Elihu Root had made his famous speech before the New York State Republicans, denouncing the Wilson foreign policies; and the result of this speech had been to help greatly in defining the principles which were likely to become issues in the campaign. The popular result of Mr. Root's speech had been to increase the demand for Roosevelt as a candidate, with the idea that Mr. Root would become Secretary of State. The attack of Mexican bandits upon the town of Columbus, followed by our military invasion of Mexico, with its fresh illustration of our dangerous lack of preparation for any kind of national emergency, still further altered the situation that had existed in January. From all parts of the country there came demands that Roosevelt should make speeches. He received a notable demonstra-

tion at Chicago; he afterwards journeyed to Detroit, where in a single speech he revolutionized local sentiment; and in another journey he went to St. Louis and spoke upon Americanism as against influences that he regarded as disloyal. By this time Mr. Roosevelt had become the foremost leader of opinion in the country, and had so proclaimed the dominant issues that he had perforce fixed the character of the platforms that were to

be adopted by the three leading parties. Just as in the period from 1875 to 1880 Mr. Gladstone, who had retired from politics, aroused England, shaped the issues, and arraigned the existing Tory government headed by Disraeli, even so Mr. Roosevelt had in a few speeches aroused the country as regards our national attitude upon world questions and had made himself the leader, as well as the exponent, of those directly opposed to the party in power.

*Parties and
Leaders in
America*

It is indeed hard to understand a political system that operates in such fashion as to prevent the men who are really leading the country from being designated for formal leadership. A

great non-partisan Roosevelt movement had made itself manifest. Mr. Wilson was the exponent of certain views and methods. Mr. Roosevelt was the spokesman for those in opposition. In a system of parliamentary government, like that of England, France, Canada, Australia, Italy, or various other countries, Mr. Roosevelt would have entered the elections with a view to becoming prime minister and head of the government if his views had prevailed at the polls. Under our system of Presidential government and of parties which do not represent public opinion, but which are mechanical aggregations of



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT SAGAMORE HILL

local politicians, the real leader is sometimes named and is sometimes rejected. It is not necessary to recount the conspicuous illustrations of this fact that our history affords.

The Mistake of Leaving It All to "Parties"

We have often seen in our American politics how parties fail to serve public opinion responsibly, evading and resisting such opinion, and so shaping alternatives that the sweep of the popular will is obstructed. The great mistake, therefore, of those who really wished to have Mr. Roosevelt appear at the polls as a Presidential candidate lay in their leaving the matter in the hands of two political parties, neither of which directly represented those issues for which Mr. Roosevelt stood and that will have to be dealt with in the campaign. The assumption that our "parties" are patriotic is not based upon sound observation. There had, indeed, been formed a non-partisan Roosevelt League, and there were great patriotic societies and or-



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EX-SENATOR W. MURRAY CRANE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND SENATOR REED SMOOT, OF UTAH, CHIEF MANAGERS FOR THE REPUBLICANS



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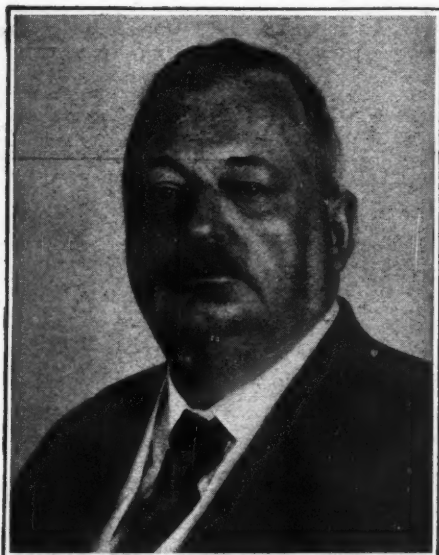
MR. GEORGE W. PERKINS

(Chairman of the Executive Committee and chief manager for the Progressives)

ganizations that believed in his principles. All over the country there were people who desired to support him, not for reasons of a personal sort, but because they believed that in this crisis of world affairs, in which America is profoundly involved, Roosevelt was the man best qualified by training, conviction, experience, and efficiency in practical statesmanship to be the executive head of the nation. This non-partisan movement had come up with great swiftness, and it was not a wholly easy matter to give it form and coherence. But it should have placed Mr. Roosevelt in nomination and asked his prompt acceptance.

The Right Way to Proceed

The executive committee of this genuine American movement should have led the way. It should then have offered its candidate and the leading planks of his platform to the regular political parties for their endorsement. The Progressive convention would have accepted the invitation with enthusiasm on its first day, June 7, and would have adjourned. These two steps would have insured to Mr. Roosevelt the support of very much more than half of the total opposition to the Democratic administration. If we should here proceed to declare that the Republican convention in turn would have rati-



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SENATOR BOIES PENROSE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS HE APPEARED AT CHICAGO

(Mr. Penrose was supposed to be favorable to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt)

fied the choice, there are many to retort that nothing of the kind would have happened. Nevertheless, with entire calmness, we assert that the Republican convention must have nominated Mr. Roosevelt, under the irresistible pressure of the sentiment of the country, not for personal reasons but because of the logic of the situation. The times are abnormal throughout the world. No country but ours would pretend for a moment to put itself in the hands of the cut-and-dried old party machines. Neither Democrats at St. Louis nor Republicans at Chicago showed themselves fit agents at this time to assume the control of our Government. The Democrats were exhibiting a shallow enthusiasm and a specious harmony at a time when their Administration was floundering in difficulties and dealing fatuously with incidents and symptoms rather than with principles. The Republicans at Chicago were a deadly dull and perfunctory body, without leadership, without moral force, and without sentiment. They seemed to be restrained from natural human behavior by a sort of sinister pall that was cast over their deliberations—perhaps by the memory of the pitiable eight electoral votes received by their once great party in the last election. The Progressives were a spirited body, but futile because their brief story lay all in the past. They seemed con-

scious of sitting by, and waiting, while their leaders were bargaining them into oblivion as an organization.

The Progressives' Futile Sacrifice

The only method by which the Progressives could have influenced the Republicans was one that they were forbidden by their leaders to employ. They could have nominated Roosevelt promptly and adjourned. They could have appealed to the country; they could have demanded the support of all the non-partisan influences that favored Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt thereupon, instead of "declining conditionally," could have accepted conditionally; taking his own good time for deliberation. The Republicans should have been asked to cooperate if they so desired, but not urged by men outside the Republican membership. The Republicans would under these circumstances, in spite of themselves, have named Mr. Roosevelt—not for any personal reasons, but because of the fact that



HON. T. COLEMAN DU PONT (ON THE RIGHT) AND MR. FRANK HITCHCOCK

(Mr. Du Pont was named for the Presidency in the Republican Convention by the delegates from Delaware. Mr. Hitchcock is said to have transferred his remarkable political abilities to the support of Justice Hughes and was active at Chicago)

there are real issues at stake and that political parties are sometimes compelled to recognize facts. Even Tammany Hall was forced in more than one party crisis, by the logic of conditions, to support Grover Cleveland. Furthermore, it happened that nearly every one of the active candidates whose names were before the convention—Senator Cummins, Mr. Root, Senator Weeks, Mr. Fairbanks, Senator Sherman, Mr. Burton, and others—could have supported Colonel Roosevelt under existing conditions with vigor and cordiality. While, therefore, the Republican convention could have been influenced by facts accomplished, it could not be bargained with in advance by a party that was generously proposing to commit suicide. When the Progressive leaders allowed important members of the Republican convention to understand that Roosevelt would not make the run unless the Republicans should nominate him, they had sacrificed their leverage.

How the Republicans Were Disappointed

The Progressives made the error of taking the initiative by soliciting a conference. Accordingly, the chairman of each convention named five men. The Progressives offered Mr. Roosevelt as a joint candidate; but the Republican committee, naturally, had no power either to accept him or to offer anybody on their own part, because their convention had not yet expressed itself. The membership of the Republican convention had largely been selected or chosen with explicit reference to its anti-Roosevelt reliability. It was not representative of the later developments of Republican sentiment in the country. It was morally impossible to secure strength for Mr. Roosevelt in that Republican convention, unless assurances could be given that Roosevelt would run anyhow, quite regardless of what the Republicans might do. Privately, there



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JOHN M. PARKER OF LOUISIANA

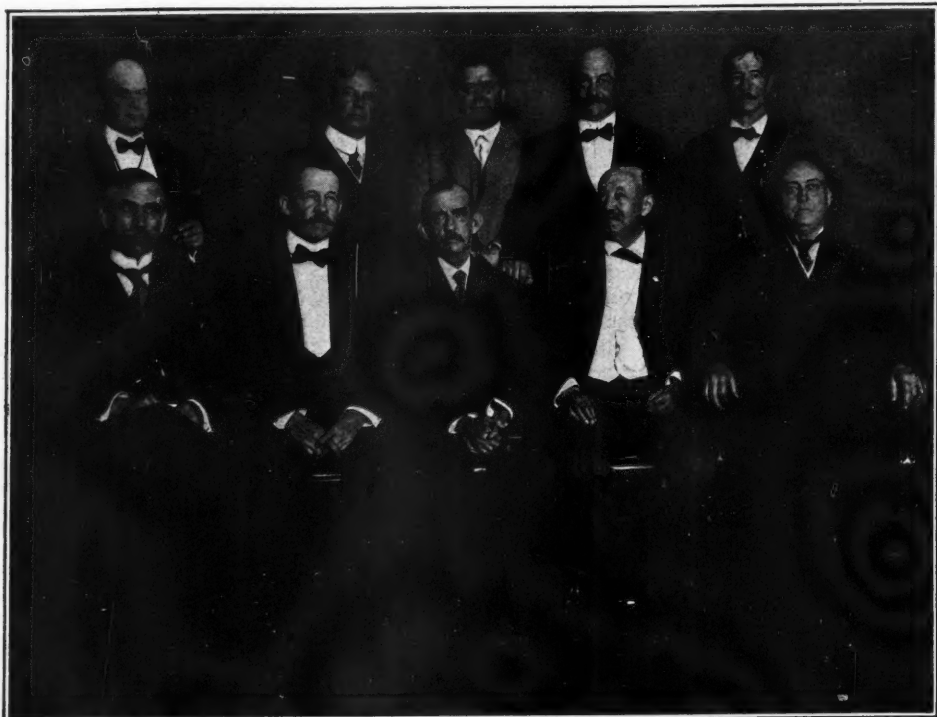
(A leader in the Progressive Convention, who was nominated for Vice-President)

were great numbers of delegates in the Republican convention who desired to be compelled by events to break the shackles that bound them, and join in a stampede for "T. R." But they could not do this unless they knew that the country was going to make T. R. a great non-partisan candidate, on the basis of his assured acceptance of the call, with the further certainty that the millions who voted the Progressive ticket four



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THE SPIRIT OF THE TWO CHICAGO CONVENTIONS
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN AND PROGRESSIVE CONVENTIONS IN AN ENDEAVOR TO AGREE UPON A CANDIDATE ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH PARTIES

[Seated, from left to right: Senator Reed Smoot (R), George W. Perkins (P), W. Murray Crane (R), Charles J. Bonaparte (P), A. R. Johnson (R). Standing, from left to right, Horace Wilkinson (P), Governor Hiram Johnson (P), Senator William E. Borah (R), Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (R), and John M. Parker (P)]

years ago would vote for him again in a year when the call was ten times as imperative as it was then. To be sure, the Republican leaders said this course would be "resented" and would compel the Republican convention to stand upon its dignity and nominate somebody else. All of which was a mere pose, and the most obvious nonsense. The Republican convention—unable to act primarily—was waiting anxiously to be compelled by public opinion and the Progressives to nominate T. R. But at that very moment of opportunity the Progressives and T. R. failed the Republicans; so that the convention of Senator Harding, Mr. W. Murray Crane, Senator Reed Smoot, and Mr. James Watson was obliged, in spite of its inmost feelings and desires, to do what seemed to its members the next best thing.

*The Rise of
Hughes in
Politics*

Considering the makeup of this Republican convention—and further considering that it was not allowed to do the thing it really wanted to

do—the thing it actually did, in spite of itself and against its instincts, was highly commendable. It could not have Roosevelt, so it took Hughes. Twice the Republican party of the State of New York had nominated for the Governorship Charles Evans Hughes, an austere reformer and scholarly lawyer whom it did not like. Political parties often have to do these good things, that go against the grain. So rapidly did Governor Hughes rise in the estimation of the country that he began to be widely talked about as "Presidential timber." He would probably have been nominated in 1912; but Mr. Taft, who also recognized his growth in power as well as in demonstrated fitness, removed him from the political arena by placing him on the bench while he was still Governor of New York and engaged in a hard fight for his reform measures. It was this elevation of Mr. Hughes to the bench that left a situation in New York which drew Mr. Roosevelt back into politics against all his plans and desires. Governor Hughes

would have continued his fight, would have served out his term, would have been made a candidate before the primaries in 1912, and would have been nominated over Taft with Roosevelt's support. In that case Woodrow Wilson would not have been nominated at Baltimore; for it was the Republican split at Chicago which made Mr. Wilson's success possible in the Democratic convention. Mr. Hughes as the Republican candidate would have defeated Champ Clark as the Democratic nominee, and American history during the past three years and four months would have been made in a very different way—though we do not know just how.

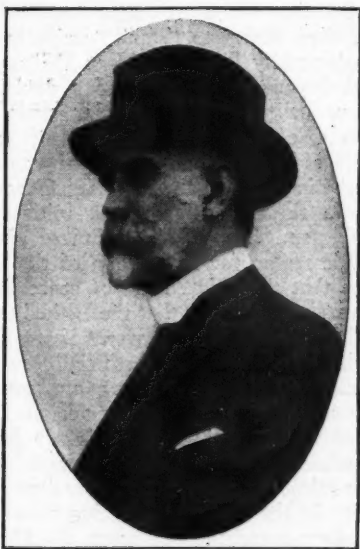
How Hughes Was Sought in 1910

Having been put on the bench, however, in the fall of 1910, Mr. Hughes was not involved in the Republican controversies of 1912. For that reason he was regarded as especially available when the search began, a year or two ago, for a candidate who could reunite the shattered party. He was intellectual, virile, industrious, honest, and courageous. It was at first the Progressives rather than the Republicans who had Hughes chiefly in mind. But many Republicans, especially in the West, thought favorably of him and desired to vote for him in the Republican primaries. They were forbidden to take this step by the Justice himself. There was much speculation on the point whether he would



Photograph by the American Press Association, New York

HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES (ON THE RIGHT),
WITH HON. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, AS PHOTO-
GRAPHED IN NEW YORK LAST MONTH



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MR. ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, OF NEW YORK
(Who was one of the most earnest of the Hughes
supporters at Chicago)

accept if nominated. His refusal to say that he would decline a nomination was, however, taken to mean that he would probably accept if his nomination promised to unite the two parties, and came as a call to public duty in a period of exceptional issues. The Republican convention was led to believe that if it nominated Justice Hughes he would accept and would be supported by Colonel Roosevelt and most of the Progressives. Many candidates were put in nomination and were voted for on Friday afternoon, the third day of the convention, two ballots being taken.

Convention Climaxes

On the morning of Saturday, the fourth day, a third ballot was taken which resulted in the choice of Justice Hughes by an overwhelming majority, at once made unanimous. Meanwhile the Progressives in session at the Auditorium had on Saturday morning nominated Colonel Roosevelt, as soon as they learned that the Republicans were about to nominate Justice Hughes. A reply was telephoned from Oyster Bay, where Colonel

Roosevelt had remained at his home, saying that the nomination would be declined if an immediate answer were desired. It was added, however, that the declination could be regarded as conditional if referred to the Progressive National Committee for later consideration and for conference with Colonel Roosevelt. The meeting of the National Committee was set for June 26, at Chicago. It was supposed that Colonel Roosevelt would recommend the support of Justice Hughes, after the Republican candidate had declared himself in a satisfactory way upon the issues of the campaign. Justice Hughes lost no time, on June 10, while the conventions were still in session, in resigning from the bench and in making a brief statement accepting the nomination and announcing his general attitude. Further and more detailed expressions of Mr. Hughes' position were to be made in his address of acceptance to the formal visit of the notifying committee on a date unfixed. Advance information would, of course, be available for the Progressive committee at Chicago; and it was relied upon by the Hughes supporters as likely to secure Colonel Roosevelt's endorsement, and the favor of many if not all of the Progressive committeemen and leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt
in These
Times

Many persons have understood Mr. Roosevelt's position in recent months, and some have not. He has intensely advocated certain views, and has unsparingly criticized the Administration and the Democratic Congress. He has done this as a public leader, but not as a self-seeker. If he had been maneuvering for a nomination, he could have secured it. His desire was to promote certain public ends. He favored the union or coöperation of parties because he sought results. He would have been willing to lead as a candidate only if his services were clearly desired. His spirit and his conduct have been wholly patriotic and unselfish. Whether or not he has been right in his attacks upon the Wilson administration, he has been sincere; and his motives have not been personal. Through the preliminary campaign he declared repeatedly that he was neither for nor against any candidate. That he will strongly support Mr. Hughes if he finds it possible to do so is the general understanding.

Democratic
Advantage in
this Campaign

Election Day does not come until November 7. The campaign will be waged vigorously during the months of September and Octo-

ber. There will be ample time for the expression of views and the development of issues. No citizen need be in any haste to make up his mind how he will act. As we remarked in these pages last month, President Wilson will probably make a strong run, and no one can now predict the outcome. Those who work for Mr. Wilson's reelection will work valiantly. He himself will take the stump with all his intellectual acumen, his fascinating oratory, and his advantage of position. Being in supreme power, he can pull strings and make things happen by way of illustrating or enforcing his arguments. Mr. Hughes will be at a marked disadvantage for several reasons. One of these is the dangerous and shallow tradition that the citizen must not say all that he really knows or believes in criticism of the actions of the man in high office, but must show loyalty to the country by following the President's leadership because he is head of the nation. In England you may not criticize the King, but you may criticize the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. In this country you may not criticize the President, even though his practical power for good or for evil is much greater than that of King and Prime Minister put together.

Even the New York *Tribune*, "Standing by" the President which has been perhaps the boldest newspaper in its criticisms of the Administration, declared on June 20 that the Mexican crisis must oblige the people of the United States to "stand" unitedly and whole-heartedly "by" President Wilson, although beyond the shadow of a doubt the *Tribune* believes this particular crisis was a result of our own policies—just as it believes that a long series of so-called "crises" in our relations with Germany, were, in their specific aspects, initiated at Washington. The *Tribune*, indeed gives a plausible reason for its position of the 20th. It says that the only chance of peace lies in Carranza's recognition that the United States would back its own government if war were forced. Foreign crises, artificially created and skilfully timed for effect, are not easy things to meet in a political campaign. Mr. Hughes will certainly find himself baffled and embarrassed before the campaign is over by the subtlety, resourcefulness, and amazing fertility in the staging of foreign crises that those now exercising power at Washington can display through the next four months. Millions of voters are impressed by headlines, are moved by the newest sensations, do not

think deeply, and forget what happened six months ago. In the face of the newest Mexican situation, how many voters will turn back to read again Elihu Root's unsparing analysis of the earlier phases of Mr. Wilson's dealing with the Mexican problem? Mr. Hughes will need the best aid that Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Root, and all the other masters of American policy can bring to his campaign. But, even then, both candidate and supporters will be hampered by the tradition that we must rally around the President and support him loyally, provided only he has led us into a situation that is really serious. Thus the best cards at this stage of the game are in President Wilson's hands, and are likely so to remain.

*Our Methods
with Mexico*

There are certain aspects of the Mexican situation that all American citizens should keep in mind. We have been greatly occupied with Mexican affairs while asserting that we were standing aloof in order to allow Mexico to fight it out and adjust her own future. We forced Huerta's downfall by implacable opposition, exhibited in many forms and including the seizure by naval and military force of Mexico's chief seaport, Vera Cruz. We favored the Carranza-Villa movement and supplied it with arms and ammunition. Later on we favored Villa in his warfare against Carranza. When Villa failed we gave countenance to Carranza and recognized him as head of the *de facto* government. The Villa elements were reduced to a state of marauding and brigandage in northern Mexico. Our abandonment of them and refusal to supply them with munitions embittered them, and they sought to embroil us with the Carranza government. In this purpose they were remarkably successful because of our lack of a definite policy of our own, and our apparent inability to adjust ourselves to facts and conditions.

*Our
Invasion in
March*

Since we had undertaken to guard our frontier, we might have guarded it well. Instead of which we guarded it badly. The bandit attack upon the town of Columbus owed its measure of success to the fact that the officers who should have been on duty were off at another town partaking in certain social festivities. To chase the bandits across the line and pursue them was so obviously proper that nobody of trained intelligence would pause to discuss the question. And this was what our soldiers actually did on the day of



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PRESIDENT WILSON, AS HE MARCHED IN WASHINGTON AT THE HEAD OF THE "PREPAREDNESS PARADE" ON FLAG DAY, JUNE 14

the raid. But the authorities at Washington proceeded to do something wholly different. They strained all the existing resources of our regular army to organize a military expedition for the invasion of Mexico. Preparations occupied a number of days. Villa and his appearing and disappearing little group of bandits were by that time hundreds of miles away, with inaccessible hiding places always available in mountain mazes where the few inhabitants were Villa's friends. Without the consent and against the protest of the government of Mexico which we had recognized, we proceeded with a British-like valor and a British-like stu-



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A BAND OF VILLA'S IRREGULAR FOLLOWERS ON A LOOTING EXPEDITION
(The scene illustrates typically the country and the peons of northern Mexico)

pidity, without sufficient equipment, to march southward about 300 miles into the heart of Mexico. We paralleled a railroad built by American capital, which we did not use because the Mexicans forbade us, although it was highly absurd not to seize it and use it. We avoided towns and cities, having agreed in advance to do so. This was three months and a half ago. The friction along the border became much worse, because the Mexicans were highly incensed, whether or not with reason. We needed our troops to protect the border; but 15,000 of them were halted uselessly on a long line extending southward into Mexico.

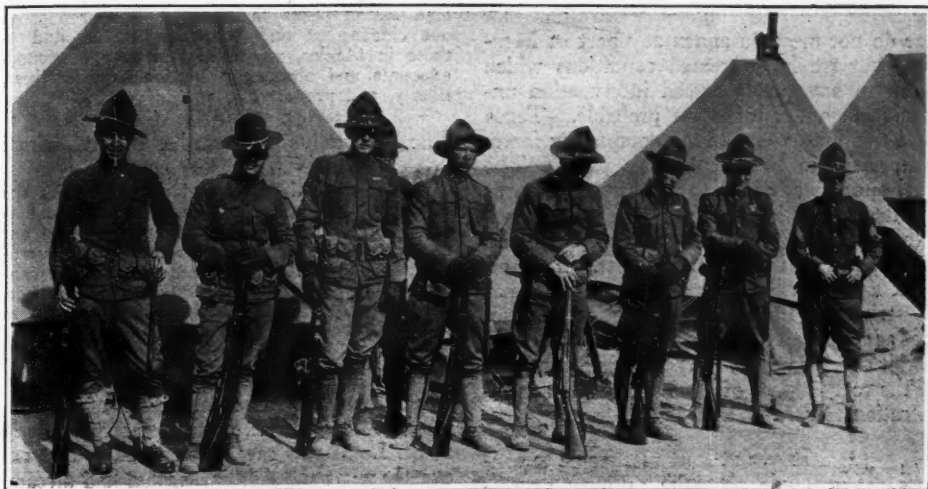
*Waiting—for
What?*

When these sentences were written, late in June, our invading force had remained in this seemingly impossible position for a period longer than that which some of the great wars of history have required. At one point or another on the fringes of our extended line, detachments of our men have incidentally come into conflict with irregular bands of Mexicans. But we were taking no steps to reduce the country to order. Quite naturally the Mexicans were begging us to withdraw to our own side of the line, in order that they

might allay apprehensions and avoid war with the United States. But the authorities at Washington refused to withdraw until Carranza had suppressed brigandage and restored order in northern Mexico. We had moved into Mexico in the first instance on the theory of helping Carranza get rid of his enemies and restore order. We had remained in Mexico as an irritating cause of growing wrath against the United States, until the lesser hatreds of Mexicans for one another were lost in their larger hatred of the "Gringos," as they called the people of the United States. The particular thing we had done was without apparent value from the military standpoint, and could not be explained on any theory of our professed policies. It was an act of irritation comparable only with the bombardment and seizure of Vera Cruz in April, 1914.

*Calling Out
the State
Troops*

Suddenly, on Sunday, the 18th, taking Congress as well as the country by surprise, President Wilson, through Secretary Baker, of the War Department, called upon the States to mobilize their militia and National Guard for the protection of the Mexican border. This meant that more than 100,000 men



From the Press Illustrating Service

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ON GUARD AT THE BORDER

were required to meet in their respective armories or designated places of rendezvous, prepared to be sent southward whenever ordered. The call was due to dispatches from General Funston indicating increased friction on the border, and a growing danger that our 15,000 men, waiting needlessly and inertly on the long line south of the Rio Grande, might be assailed by large forces or even cut off. Minor raids had occurred on the border, though by very few Mexicans and easily repelled. We had meanwhile, some weeks ago, strengthened the border forces until about 20,000 men were scattered along the 1500-mile line, in addition to the 15,000 of whose services we were deprived because we had placed them where they could accomplish nothing except to provoke the Mexicans and

make the guard duty of the 20,000 vastly more difficult. If the 15,000 had been promptly brought back to reinforce the long patrol on our side of the boundary, we should have had nothing further to fear from raids, and the people of Mexico would have become more friendly in their feeling.

*The
Dominating
Motive*

It is not strange that the Mexicans should have been distrustful and provoked to the point of desperation. There is no nation on the earth, civilized or savage, that could have endured such an indignity with greater self-restraint than the Mexicans have shown. Theirs is a chaotic country, wholly incapable of democratic self-government; but they have intense sentiment, and we have treated them with



From the Press Illustrating Service

UNITED STATES TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH A PUEBLO IN MEXICO

too little understanding. We have said that we do not mean to annex any part of Mexico; but we have created conditions which seem to have made armed intervention unavoidable and annexation probable. Texas and the Southwest are the dominating forces at present in the Democratic party. The real purposes of the Southwest towards northern Mexico are not much disguised. No country ever avows armed occupation and annexation as its ultimate object. England took Egypt on the pretext of restoring order. Austria took Bosnia for temporary purposes of administrative reform. We can only await developments in order to discover what is the real purpose of the Democratic administration toward Mexico.

*Intervention
the Apparent
Object*

It was at least reasonable to conclude that the military expedition under General Pershing was designed to bring about armed intervention and occupation, because it could be explained upon no other theory. Its persistence in remaining as against Carranza's protests points to the same conclusion. The calling out of at least 100,000 more men leaves no further room for serious doubt. Mexico has fought itself to the point of complete financial exhaustion. It could not pay for military supplies even if there were any source from which they could be derived. Europe has none to spare, and Japan is serving Russia at a high profit. South America does not deal in war goods. Furthermore, the blockading of Mexican ports would be an easy task for our navy. The seizing of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other ports on both coasts could be accomplished by naval bombardment without loss of men on our part. Carranza's armies have enough rifles and cartridges, thanks to our recent policy, to make a brief and fierce resistance, and to sadden many an American home. But their supplies would not avail for regular warfare beyond a few days or weeks. They know this, and could have no hopes of success in armed strife with their great neighbor.

*Mexico
in Party
Platforms*

It is instructive to note the planks in the party platforms on the Mexican issue. It is hard to make out what the Republican plank means, unless it is intended as a call for prompt intervention by force. It sweepingly denounces the Mexicans themselves and our own Administration alike, and ends with the following words:

We pledge our aid in restoring order and

maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty, and property.

The Progressive platform has the following:

Failure to deal firmly and promptly with the menace of Mexican disorders has brought conditions worse than warfare and has weakened our national self-respect. Every resource of Government should be forthwith used to end these conditions and protect from outrage the lives, honor, and property of American men and women in Mexico.

Certainly nothing could be stronger in words than these pronouncements of the two Chicago conventions. The Democratic plank at St. Louis was carefully shaped to support exactly what the Administration had already done. It reads as follows:

The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying, as it does, military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

This seems clearly intended to pave the way to prompt intervention as a matter forced by conditions upon a patient and unwilling Administration. The language is probably that of Senator Stone, of Missouri, who was chairman of the platform committee. In the Republican convention at Chicago, Senator Fall, of New Mexico, who is the foremost advocate in Congress of Mexican intervention, made the speech presenting Colonel Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate. All the platforms, therefore, mean intervention if they mean anything; and the President is justified in expecting strong support from all parties and elements in Congress for any vigorous measures he may choose to employ. The country does not wish war, but realizes that we are justified in trying to protect our border and to aid in pacifying northern Mexico.

*Our
Note of
Justification*

The Washington administration made public on June 20 an exceedingly elaborate statement to justify its position, in the form of a note to General Carranza, signed by our Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing. This note was, of course, intended quite as much for consumption in the United States as for what it purports to be, namely, an answer to the extensive Carranza note of May 22. The Mexican note had followed several weeks of diplomatic and military discussion in the endeavor, on Mexico's part, to persuade us to abandon offensive forms of invasion, and substitute for them a plan of coöperation for the actual patrol of the border while the Mexican Government was endeavoring to bring about the pacification of the entire country after its long years of civil war. It is hard to see how any impartial person can read the statements of the two governments and make note of the facts, considered as historical details, without finding the Mexican arguments on their face as convincing as our own. Our note of the 20th lectures, admonishes, and threatens. It seemingly evades the distinction that Carranza had urged between the pursuit of bandits and protection of the border, on the one hand, and the maintenance in Mexico of encamped and entrenched bodies of United States troops on the other hand. Mexico is crushed, and we arraign her.

*Actions
Versus
Professions*

The trouble with our position is that while we are saying one thing we are all the time doing another thing. Our actions seem to bear no relation at all to our professions and statements. Any plausible reason for the Pershing expedition had ceased at the time when Generals Scott and Funston conferred with General Obregon, about the 1st of May. We should then have had the frankness to bring our men back to our own side of the line. This, indeed, was the position that Scott and Funston themselves agreed upon with Obregon as correct. The Lansing note of June 20 devotes much space to a recital of depredations and atrocities. It lays foundations for justifying either one of two perfectly plain courses. One course would be to protect our border more efficiently than this Administration has been able to do, and to help General Carranza restore order. The other course would be to call a spade a spade; to say that the Pershing invasion was an invasion; to admit its relation to the temporary seizure and administration of northern Mexico; to declare our intention of re-



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BRIG.-GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN MEXICO

(Though many criticized a policy which had kept 15,000 American soldiers on foreign soil, inactive for more than two months, there has been unbounded praise for the energy, dash, and all-around efficiency of the members of our Army, from the highest to the lowest)

storing civil order and protecting all legitimate interests. But Mr. Lansing's note does not appear to explain or justify the particular thing that Carranza was protesting against. Our halted expedition had contributed neither to the safety of the border nor to the restoration of order and peace in Mexico. It had, on the contrary, increased the danger of border raids and interfered with the settling-down of Chihuahua and neighboring states.



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GEN. JACINTO B. TREVINO, COMMANDER OF THE CARRANZA FORCES IN NORTHERN MEXICO

(Acting upon instructions from Carranza, General Trevino informed General Pershing, on June 16, that any further extension of the American lines in Mexico would be considered a hostile act. General Pershing replied that he takes his orders from Washington)

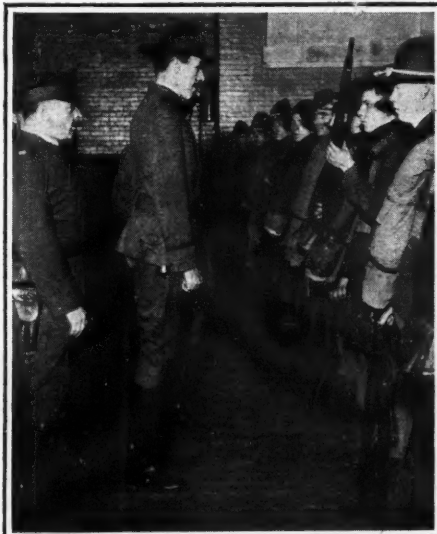
Our Challenge, and Likely Consequences Having pursued the methods that would make any country frantic, and that are in every essential phase acts of war on our own part, we issue a challenge to Carranza to attack us, and inform him that if there is any war it will be of his own choosing and making. This is somewhat like the position that the Austrians took towards Serbia when they issued an ultimatum and proceeded to invade the country. At least the Austrians were blunt enough to call the invasion war, and they avoided a pretense of surprise and of injured innocence when the Serbians undertook to repel invasion. The Mexicans could not possess national pride if they did not resent the treatment that they have received. There is a clear argument for the honest interventionist. There is an equally clear argument for those who believe in keeping on our own side of the line, using better diligence than we have shown hitherto in protecting our people against what, at worst, has been a slight danger of depredation upon the northern side of the international boundary. But no clear argument can be framed for the course that has actually been pursued. We were in a false

position, and should have done either the one thing or the other months ago. It seemed too late, however, last month to do anything except muddle our way through an intervention that had not been duly considered or wisely planned.

How History Repeats Itself

The well-prepared lawyer's brief in presentation of our case against Mexico, that this Wilson-Lansing document of June 20 was, recalled to mind the official arguments and statements of 1898 regarding Cuba, that immediately preceded our intervention and our brief war with Spain. Certain parallels might tempt one to a further recital; but our older readers will recall for themselves the pressure of public opinion here, and the justification afforded by intolerable conditions in Cuba, after three years of unavailing internal strife. In some respects, this Lansing document that seems to presage an almost immediate war as a consequence of our military occupation of parts of Mexico, reminds one even more strikingly of the state papers of that great Democratic leader, President James K. Polk, as he was about to set forth upon the adventure which was so eagerly desired by Texas and the great Southwest in 1845 and 1846.

It is to be regretted that serious causes of misunderstanding between the two countries continue



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THE FAMOUS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, ASSEMBLING AT THE ARMORY ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, JUNE 19

(This regiment was the first in the State to answer the President's call for service on the Mexican border. The picture is typical of country-wide scenes)

to exist, growing out of unredressed injuries inflicted by the Mexican authorities and people on the persons and property of citizens of the United States through a long series of years. Mexico has admitted these injuries, but has neglected and refused to repair them. Such was the character of the wrongs and such the insults repeatedly offered to American citizens and the American flag by Mexico . . . that they have repeatedly been brought to the notice of Congress. . . . We have borne the repeated wrongs Mexico has committed with great patience in the hope . . . that we might if possible honorably avoid any hostile collision with her. . . .

The movement of the [American] troops was made by the commanding general under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts toward Mexico or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between that republic and the United States as peaceful unless she should declare war or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. . . .

The Mexican forces assumed a belligerent attitude, and General A——, then in command, notified General T—— to break up his camp within twenty-four hours and to retire beyond the River. . . .

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years remain unredressed. . . . A government, either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties. . . . But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. . . . As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the acts of Mexico herself, we are called upon by every consideration of duty and patriotism to vindicate with decision the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country.

All these foregoing quotations in small print are not from the current utterances of President Woodrow Wilson or his Secretary of State, but from the messages of his predecessor, President James K. Polk, seventy years ago. History does not repeat itself precisely in matters of detail, but at least the tendency toward repetition is in some cases remarkable.

State Troops Under Arms

These pages were written on a day in June when New York regiments were marching up the Avenue on their way to the State camp. Like things were going on in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States; in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Mississippi Valley at large; and indeed throughout the country. These men are not fitted for midsummer climatic conditions on the Rio Grande. If war should come it would be necessary to recruit many volunteer regiments from Texas and the other border States, where the men are acclimated and thoroughly familiar with Mexican conditions.



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U. S. SENATOR HENRY C. LODGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS
(Who was Chairman of the Republican Platform Committee at Chicago)

The Party Platforms

With real things going on in the world, it would not seem worth while to give much thought or space to the empty utterances known as political platforms. Those adopted at Chicago and St. Louis were for campaign purposes only. In most expressions, they were enough alike to be regarded as made up on the plan of interchangeable parts. The Progressive platform is briefer and better phrased than the other two. The Republican platform is not sincere in its unqualified attacks upon the Democratic party, and it goes beyond reason in its promises to maintain the full rights of every American, on land or on sea, in this time of world war. Colonel Roosevelt had so strongly put the issues of "Americanism" and united devotion to the aims and principles of our country, that each party endeavored to outdo the others in asserting a position so obviously sound that nobody could possibly say anything on the other side. The Democrats at



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ROOSEVELT HAD BLAZED THE TRAIL
From the Mail (New York).

St. Louis were much more exuberant and rhetorical than their opponents at Chicago; so that they far outdid the others in the fulminating phrases of patriotism. The American Eagle was never made to scream more loudly or more harmlessly. It is not those who talk most about the flag and Americanism who are most devoted to the honor of their country or the furthering of its best ideals.

Various
"Planks"

The Democrats extol and praise the Underwood tariff, and demand a tariff commission. The Republicans spurn the Underwood tariff, and also demand a tariff commission. The Progressives, in a better-phrased plank, uphold protection, and they too demand a tariff commission. The Democrats who, with the President's urgent aid, were trying to scuttle forthwith out of the Philippines only a few weeks ago, now prate mildly in their platform of "ultimate independence." The Republicans denounce the frustrated attempt to scuttle, claim the frustration as their own deed of merit, and declare that "to leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations, and imperil what has already been accomplished." The Progressives are very specific on the subject of naval and military preparation, and take strong ground. The Republican platform says that national de-

fense must be "not only adequate but thorough and complete." It carefully avoids taking any position at all on these important subjects. The Democrats also favor an army "fully adequate." Their idea of a citizens' reserve is also that it should be "adequate." As for a navy, they wish to have it "fully equal" to the "tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take part in performing." "Adequate" is the favorite word of the Republican and Democratic platform writers. Both platforms afford full shelter for every extreme of opinion upon the subject of armies and navies. The Democrats demand a merchant marine and favor the pending Government Shipping bill. The Republicans demand a merchant marine, and favor subsidies to private owners, denouncing the Shipping bill. Republicans and Democrats alike say they favor the extension of suffrage to women, provided it is done by the action of the States. That, however, is a matter for the individual State platforms, and these planks are, in point of fact, against the demand of the suffragists, who asked for an endorsement of their plan of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Progressives, on the other hand, favor suffrage by both Federal and State action. In a few compact phrases the Progressive platform deals intelligently with business problems, including a demand for a national



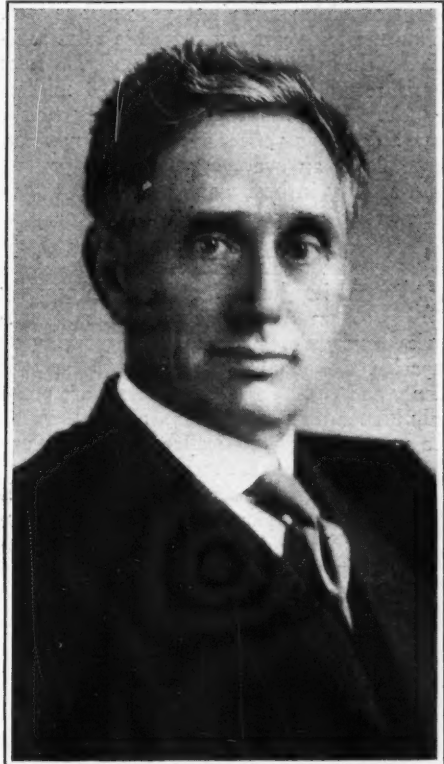
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"I WONDER IF MY PETTICOAT SHOWS?"
From the Mail (New York).

budget system. The Republicans and Democrats also favor fiscal reform in the direction of scientific budget-making at Washington. To sum it all up, there is nothing in this year's platforms to show any very serious differences upon matters of principle or policy. The Democrats simply uphold their own performances, and the Republicans declare that it is they, rather than the Democrats, who are fit to be trusted with power. It will be found next November that the election is turning upon the question whether the country believes that Hughes or Wilson would make the better President.

*Hughes,
Brandeis and
the Court* Justice Hughes' resignation on June 10 was immediately accepted by President Wilson.

After a number of months of investigation and delay, the Senate had, late in May, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, to fill the place on the bench made vacant by the death of Justice Lamar of Georgia. The Senate Judiciary Committee finally reported in favor of Mr. Brandeis by a strict party vote. To what extent personal or political considerations had entered into the appointment, and in how far politics had finally brought about the confirmation, are matters not now worth discussing. Mr. Brandeis is on the bench, admittedly a man of ability and lofty aims. It is gratifying to know that many well-informed lawyers believe that Mr. Brandeis will in due time be regarded as one of the great figures of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hughes was so highly valued as a member of the bench that it will not be easy to find a man of equal talents, industry, and judicial poise to fill the new vacancy. There was some feeling expressed that Mr. Hughes, having accepted this life appointment, ought not to have "dragged the bench down into politics." But his recent judicial colleagues would all, doubtless, be glad to say that Mr. Hughes did nothing of that kind. The real objection to him as a candidate was not that as a judge he was entering party politics, but rather that his maintenance of judicial dignity was so strict that his political views could not be ascertained. Those who have not liked the precedent of taking a candidate from the Supreme bench should consider that the rare exception gives emphasis to the rule. Mr. Hughes was destined to be a Presidential candidate, and even the bench could not protect him from that fate. Probably Mr. Brandeis will be



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ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

(Mr. Brandeis took his seat on the bench June 5, having been confirmed by the Senate four days earlier)

somewhat talked of as a Democratic candidate four years or eight years hence; but otherwise there is not much prospect of a change in the general practise of regarding federal judges as peculiarly set apart and not to be brought into party contests at the polls.

*Poor Crops
for 1916*

The Department of Agriculture's report issued June 8 indicated for 1916 a serious falling off from the splendid crops of wheat and oats of the past two years. Owing to a large abandonment of winter wheat acreage, smaller spring wheat planting and much poorer average condition of the plant for both crops, the wheat production of the present year promised only 715 million bushels—the smallest yield since 1911 and nearly 300 million bushels less than the harvest of 1915. The month of May was a hard one on the plant in the areas of greatest production, the drought being broken too late to repair the damage done by earlier lack of moisture. The crop of oats is also more than five points

off in condition from last year and is well below the ten years' average, the total indicated yield being 1255 million bushels. Last year's record harvest totalled 1540 million bushels. This disappointing showing would have a depressing effect on the exchanges and on trade in an average year. The present wild activity in business and industry causes the news to be passed almost unnoticed.

*Business at
High Tide*

The Federal Reserve Board in its June report finds prosperity in America at its climax. Factories have orders to keep them working at capacity throughout the year. Money is plenty and cheap; wages in general are probably higher than ever before, and collections are unusually good. Railroad earnings are showing a remarkable recovery. In spite of the record wages being paid, there is much unrest among employees. Another unfavorable factor is the congestion of freight, especially ocean freight. Every shipyard in the United States is working to capacity, with an aggregate of more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping on the stocks.

*Uncle Sam's
Rising
Income*

In consequence of the activity of business and trade the Government's receipts from internal revenue collections are breaking all records and will far transcend the advance estimates. For the first ten months of the year, according to a statement issued by Secretary McAdoo, the "ordinary" sources of the Government's income increased \$13,600,000 over 1915 in addition to an expansion of \$26,000,000 in the income tax collections. An interesting part of this report from the Secretary of the Treasury is that relating to the collections on distilled spirits, which for the ten months increased no less than \$10,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1915 in spite of the fact that several States had just been added to the "dry" column. Secretary McAdoo estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year at close to \$500,000,000.

*Exports
Show New
Records*

Our foreign trade, too, seems to have reached a climax. Under the impulse of war demands, exports from the port of New York reached their highest record in the second week of June with a total value of \$92,000,000. In the corresponding week of 1915 the value was only \$15,000,000. Three-quarters of this huge outgoing volume went to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy—some

\$72,000,000, where, a year before, only \$5,000,000 went to those countries. No less than \$25,000,000 was classified as explosives. Automobiles amounted to \$3,000,000, as against only \$150,000 in 1915. The other important items were manufactures of iron and steel, of brass and copper; oils, sugar, cotton, and leather. That the discussion of capturing the South American trade is not without practical results is shown by the increase of 50 per cent. over the corresponding week before the war.

*Russia's Market
for America's
Goods*

Russia as well as South America is engaging the attention of our exporters. There is a general feeling that the vast country and its great population are ready for a forward step in commercial development that will make it a foreign market second to none in importance to American manufacturers. Before the war the Germans had come almost to monopolize the Russian market, sending annually no less than \$332,000,000 worth of goods across the border—more than 50 per cent. of the total imports. They had beaten the British in the race, being more intelligent and painstaking in the matter of prices, credits, and variety of offerings. This German trade with Russia being now absolutely cut off except for a few subterranean arrangements, America's chance is at hand. It is this situation which lent especial importance to the Russian loan of \$50,000,000 arranged with New York bankers in June. The borrower had to pay a high price for this credit, the



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"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE"
From the World (New York).



© by G. V. Buck

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND HIS CABINET AS NOW CONSTITUTED

(From left to right, are: The President; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State [in the light suit]; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce)

loan carrying $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. directly, with a further considerable chance for profit in the probable fluctuations in the exchange rate for rubles which are now selling for 31 cents as against a normal rate of 51.2.

*Railroad
Workers Voting
as to a Strike*

On June 16 the conference of railway managers with the representatives of the unions in New York City came to an end in a total failure to agree. The union heads at once prepared to submit to a vote of the workers a proposition to strike on all trains except those carrying mail and milk. This involves the sending out of 500,000 ballots and the voting will not be completed for about five weeks. Then, in August, the conference will be resumed, with the brotherhood chieftains wielding the power of a strike threat or confessedly unable to employ that last weapon. The representatives of the employees refused in the June conference to abate in the least their demands for ten-hour pay for an eight-hour day of 100 miles run—except for passenger trains—and time and a half pay for overtime. The railway managers offered to submit the question to arbitration, either by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or under the procedure

prescribed by the Newlands Act—proposals that were quickly rejected by the union men.

*Revolution
in Santo
Domingo*

In this REVIEW for September of last year there was printed a summary of recent Haitian history, then timely because of revolution and assassination. Just now it is the other half of the same West Indian island which is misbehaving in the customary manner. Haiti had installed—as we then pointed out—its eighth President within four years. Santo Domingo last month was in arms over the choice of its seventh President within five years. Not one of the thirteen executives who passed on had served out the term for which he was elected. In fortunate contrast with Haitian insurrections, those in Santo Domingo still remain comparatively bloodless. Presidents Victoria, Nouel, Bordas, and now Jimenez, all resigned before the revolutionists came too close. President Jimenez achieved the distinction of serving eighteen months, longer than any of his immediate predecessors; but for some time there had been murmurings of discontent. Once again money has been the root of evil, and allegations were freely made that President Jimenez and numerous relatives in official

positions were looting the public treasury. Since 1907 the administration of customs in Santo Domingo has been under American direction, to guarantee the payment of interest on the bonded indebtedness; but the surplus passes into the local treasury in sufficient amount to breed discontent.

*President
Jimenez
Resigns*

Early in May impeachment motions were carried in both branches of the Dominican legislature, but that movement was blocked when President Jimenez declared the capital in a state of rebellion. Then the opposition took up arms, under the leadership of General Arias, Secretary of War, and President Jimenez resigned his office on May 7. American diplomatic and naval authorities have dominated the situation since that time, refusing to approve the selection of Arias as President and desiring the restoration of Jimenez. At present the issue is the extent to which American interference shall be tolerated; and the presence of several thousand of our marines under Admiral Caperton, "the policeman of the Caribbean," renders that issue chiefly academic. Unfortunately, however, there have already been skirmishes between the revolutionists and our marines, with the constant danger of further conflicts. No one questions the beneficial effects of our administration of the Dominican customs. But there is always decided objection, upon the part of the "outs," to the efforts of American diplomatic representatives and naval authorities to support and strengthen those in power; and most Dominicans now seem to be out of sympathy with President Jimenez.

*Porto Rico
and Cuba in
Contrast*

The islands to the east and west—Porto Rico and Cuba—continue to be prosperous and contented. The Porto Ricans, through legislation at Washington, are about to receive American citizenship, together with a revised form of government. In Cuba the quadrennial Presidential campaign is proceeding with less friction, probably, than any other in the republic's brief history. President Menocal has been renominated by the Conservatives with a plea for four more years of stable and responsible government. But the country is naturally Liberal; and if the several factions of that party were to adjust their long-standing differences and agree upon a single candidate, President Menocal's reelection would not be so certain. Such an outcome, however, seems as remote as

ever. Gen. Alfredo Zayas, an eminent lawyer and former Vice-President, is again the candidate of the largest group of Liberals. The island's sugar crop will this year be considerably smaller than the average, due to prolonged drought; but as the price of sugar in the States continues to advance the net return to the Cuban planter may exceed normal.

*A Coalition
Ministry
in Italy*

The Austrian offensive against the Italian invaders' positions—begun in the middle of May, just a year after Italy entered the war—was as successful from the political standpoint as from the military. It forced the resignation of the cabinet headed by Premier Antonio Salandra. The Opposition, under the leadership of ex-Premier Giolitti, had for some time been demanding representation in the ministry; but so long as the fortunes of war favored Italian arms a political crisis was averted. With Austrian successes in the Trentino, and a threatened invasion of northern Italy, the Salandra ministry came to an end. On June 10 the Chamber of Deputies rejected a vote of confidence. King Victor Emmanuel consulted the leaders of all parties, and offered the Premiership to Paolo Boselli, dean of the Parliament, who is in his eightieth year. Baron Sonnino will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Morrone and Admiral Corsi remain at the head of the War and Navy departments. All parties are represented in the new ministry. Meanwhile the great Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukowina has apparently caused the Austrians to abandon their drive toward Italy.

*Rumania
and Greece*

Should the Russian armies continue successful along the Rumanian border, arguments favoring that country's entrance into the war would once more be revived. During recent months Teutonic propagandists in Rumania had been most successful, culminating in the purchase by Germany and Austria of more than half of the vast Rumanian grain crop. The chief local result has been an alarming rise in the price not only of foodstuffs, but of everything else. The Rumanian people are thus faring badly, for the compensating profits are passing into the pockets of a small group of capitalists. In the other neutral Balkan country, Greece, the past month has seen decided changes—which, however, have not bettered an unfortunate situation. Bulgarian armies have moved



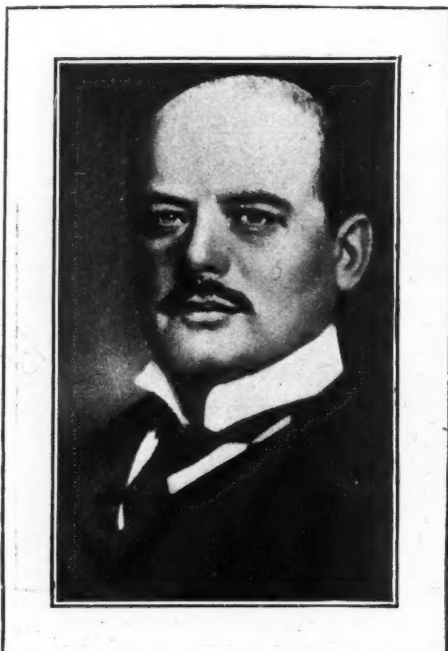
THE BULGARIANS AND GERMANS TRESPASSING ON GREEK SOIL

KING CONSTANTINE, AS INNKEEPER (Despairingly, to the French, English, and Serbian Allies): "What can I do with more strangers in my house? There is much trouble and little profit from those already here."
From *De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

southward across the border, and occupied several Greek forts. With the Allies occupying the port and harbor of Salonica, and Bulgarians entrenched a few miles northward, Greece may well expect soon to feel all the ravages of war. That the Allies have abandoned hope of active assistance from Greece, and have even feared that King Constantine might join with their enemies, is indicated by the partial demobilization of the Greek army on June 8—brought about by a threatened commercial blockade by the British and French. King Constantine—who is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor—has been reminded that Greece became an independent kingdom (1832) under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia, and that Constantine's father, then a Danish prince, was placed on the Greek throne (1863) by those same powers. The inference is plainly that the future of the Greek kingdom, from the viewpoint of the Allies, is not bound up with the continuance of the present dynasty.

A Bright Outlook for China
The sudden death of Yuan Shih-kai last month seems destined, curiously enough, to have a beneficial effect upon the course of Chinese affairs—for the present at least. For fifteen or twenty years he had been called China's

one strong man; but his vigorous and autocratic ways at times carried him into positions from which graceful withdrawal was difficult. Once he was banished from the capital in disgrace, only to be recalled three years afterwards to put down civil strife which finally culminated in the abdication of the Regent and the formation of the Chinese Republic, in 1912, with Yuan himself as President. His recent attempt to restore a monarchical form of government, and appoint himself Emperor, was ill-advised. He soon found that the demand for a republic had not abated. The southern provinces broke out in revolt, and even after Yuan had abandoned the scheme they seceded from the Peking government and declared themselves an independent republic. Upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai and the succession of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, these revolting provinces asserted their loyalty to the new government. Li Yuan-hung, incidentally, had been their choice for president of the southern republic. The reader's attention is directed to the article on page 53, analyzing the present situation in China and describing the new President. The author is Mr. Hollington K. Tong, an able Chinese editor who has been visiting this country and who wrote the article on the eve of his departure for his native land.



©Photograph American Press Assn.

ADOLPH VON BATOCKI

(To whom has been assigned the task of finding and properly appropriating food supplies for seventy million Germans)

The German Food Problem

During the first months of the war it was confidently asserted by Dr. Dernburg, in the pages of this magazine, that Germany would be able to feed herself for two years even though completely shut off from outside markets. That this prediction will become a fact there is now no doubt. There have been unceasing rumors of an ever-impending food crisis, and there have been murmurings of dissatisfaction with many of the Government's restrictive measures. There is admittedly a scarcity of many articles of food—just now it is potatoes, meat, butter, and sugar—and much depends upon the coming harvest. It is no longer denied that the crops of 1914 and 1915 were poor. The Government has now placed the entire problem of the supply and distribution of food in the hands of a Food Regulating Board, at the head of which is Adolph von Batocki, who won renown by his rehabilitation of East Prussia after the brief but disastrous Russian invasion of 1914. The energy and optimism with which the new "Food Dictator" has taken up his difficult and thankless task have strengthened the belief that no mistake was made in his selection.

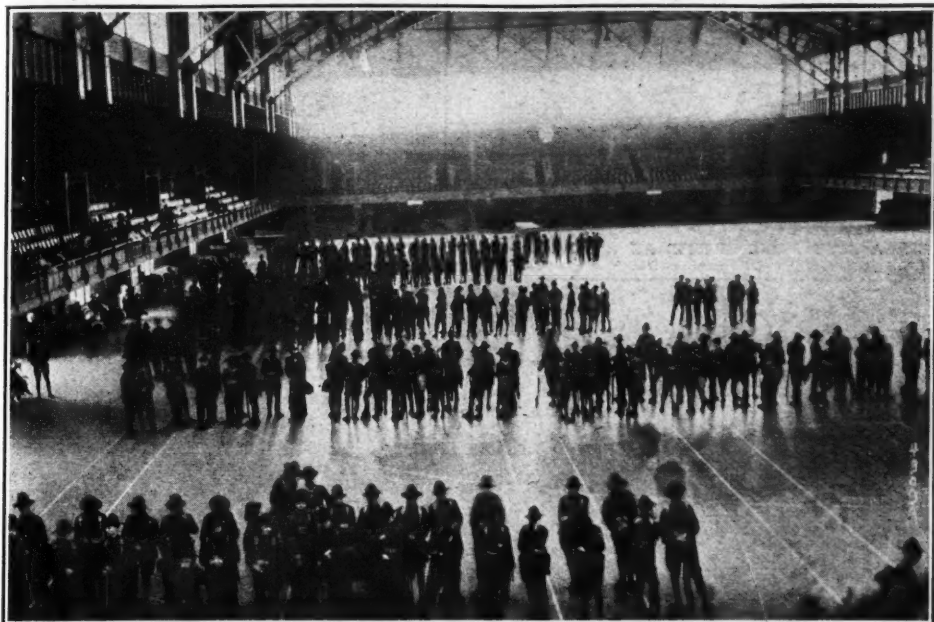
The Naval Fight in the North Sea

In this REVIEW for last month, Mr. James B. Macdonald analyzed the naval probabilities in the North and Baltic seas and predicted that the coming summer would bring a naval engagement on a vast scale. Even before the magazine had reached its readers, the main British and German fleets met in what was probably the greatest sea fight in history. Moving northward along the Danish coast, on the afternoon of May 31, the German fleet came in contact with advance elements of the British. An engagement began which lasted until long after darkness had set in. At first the advantage in strength was with the Germans. Then the British battle-cruiser squadron arrived, and the fight was more nearly equal. Finally, the famous British battleship fleet reached the scene, darkness came, and the German fleet withdrew. Both sides claimed a victory, and Kaiser and King alike congratulated their men. The British were probably more frank in stating their losses, and for some days it seemed that they had suffered much and achieved little. Later the Germans admitted losses that they had previously denied. Six powerful British cruisers were sunk and also eight British destroyers. The Germans lost a battleship, one large and four small cruisers, and five destroyers. As no attempt could be made to save lives, nearly 10,000 sailors went down with their ships. The battle will have no effect on the outcome of the war. Great as were the losses, they will hardly be felt by either side. Britannia still rules the waves, and the German fleet remains a vital factor. But the North Sea fight has afforded one of the most thrilling episodes of the great European conflict.

When Will Peace Come?

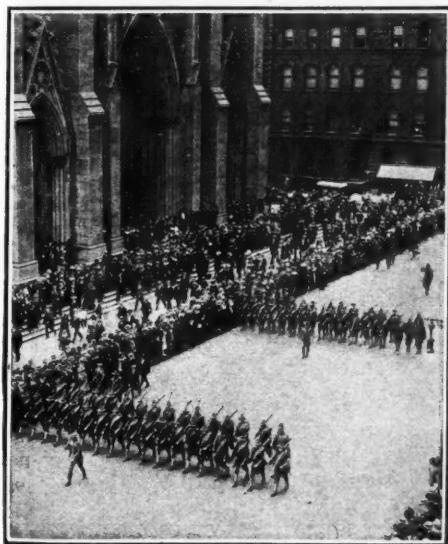
There are no definite prospects of the war's early ending. The longing for peace and the talk of peace are, indeed, more in evidence from month to month. Both sides are preparing to fight through another year, yet both are hoping to leave the trenches before next Christmas. The idea that President Wilson may mediate is less repugnant to the belligerents than it was declared to be only a few months ago. Mr. Wilson has spoken well of the plan for a league to enforce peace in the future. Some of our German readers do not like Mr. Simonds' predictions. But he has earned the right to express his honest views, and most of our readers are glad to read what he has to say, whether his views accord with their hopes or not.

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

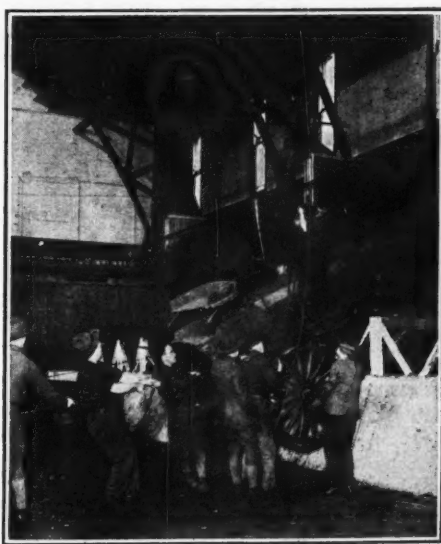


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THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. ENGINEERS, GATHERING IN THEIR ARMORY—A SCENE DUPLICATED IN THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES OF MANY STATES LAST MONTH



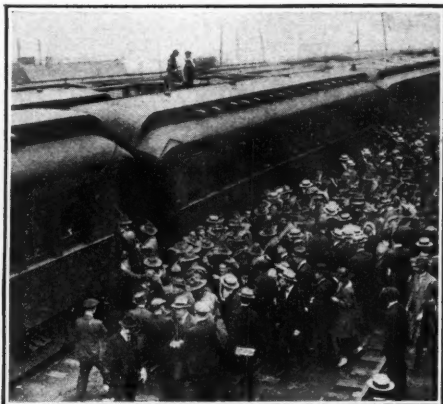
Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
THE SIXTY-NINTH (N. Y.) ON FIFTH AVENUE



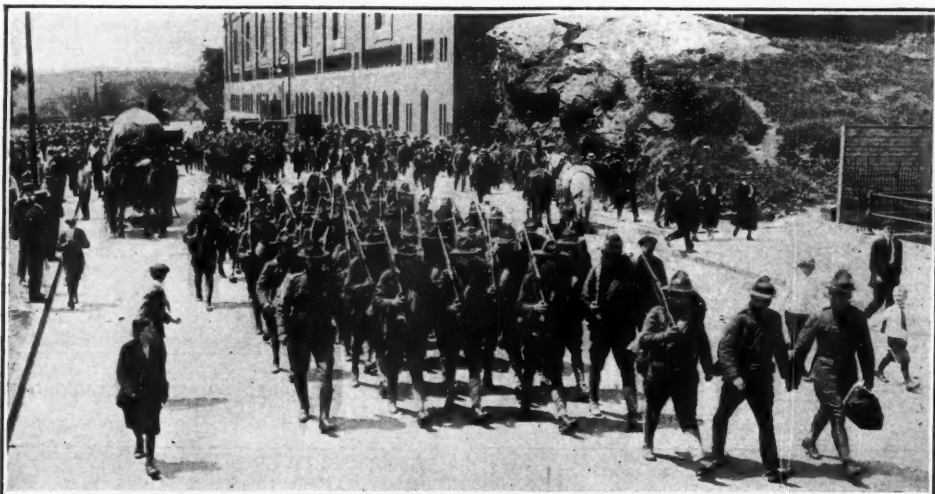
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GETTING OUT THE REGIMENTAL WAGONS



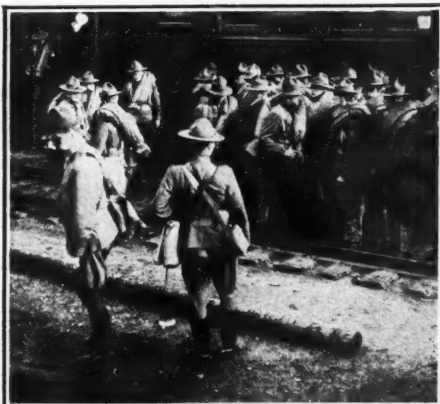
⑥ Underwood & Underwood, New York
A BUSY SCENE OUTSIDE AN ARMORY



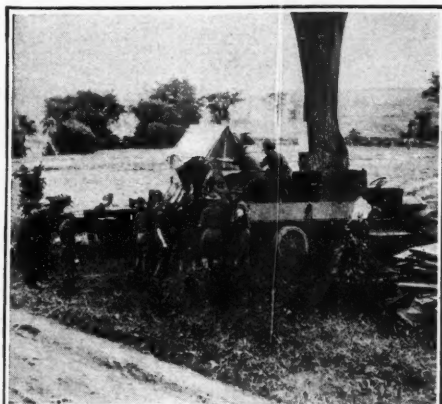
Photograph by the American Press Association, New York
ENTRAINING FOR THE STATE CAMP



⑥ Underwood & Underwood, New York
A NEW YORK REGIMENT MARCHING FROM THE ARMORY TO THE RAILROAD STATION



⑥ Underwood & Underwood, New York
TROOPS LEAVING THE TRAIN NEAR THE STATE
MOBILIZATION CAMP



⑥ Underwood & Underwood, New York
UNLOADING BAKE-OVEN EQUIPMENT AT CAMP
WHITMAN, BECKMAN, N. Y.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE WAR

(From May 20 to June 20, 1916)

The Last Part of May

May 20.—The British army operating against the Turks in the Tigris Valley is joined by a force of Russian cavalry "after a bold and adventurous ride"; the main Russian armies advancing toward Bagdad from the Caucasus and from Persia are still widely separated from each other and from the British.

May 21.—The third month of the battle of Verdun opens, with the Germans renewing their assaults at Dead Man's Hill and Hill 304; the French recover by assault the Haudromont quarries, lost on April 16.

May 22.—The French at Verdun, by a vigorous assault, recapture part of Fort Douaumont, lost three months earlier.

A German attack at Vimy Ridge, between Loos and Arras, carries a mile of British trenches to a depth of more than 100 yards.

The Italian General Staff estimates that 600,000 Austrians are engaged in an attempt to break through the Italian lines in the Trentino.

May 23.—A War Food Department is created in Germany, to deal with all matters relating to the supply and distribution of food; Adolph von Batocki, who had charge of the rehabilitation of East Prussia after the Russian invasion of 1914, is appointed to the office.

The Italian War Office admits the continued withdrawal of troops before the Austrian offensive in the Sugana and upper Astigo Valleys.

The British House of Commons votes a war credit of \$1,500,000,000, covering expenses to the first week in August; the total authorization to date is \$11,910,000,000.

In the western Sudan, near El Fasher, British forces defeat native followers of the Sultan of Dafur.

May 24.—The United States protests to Great Britain and France against arbitrary and improper interference with mails on the high seas, which has resulted disastrously to citizens of the United States; such methods, it is declared, can no longer be tolerated.

The Germans at Verdun, after hand-to-hand fighting, occupy the village of Cumières and recapture Fort Douaumont.

May 25.—King George signs the British compulsory military service Bill, applicable to all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 41; he refers to the fact that 5,041,000 men have voluntarily enlisted since the war began.

May 26.—Bulgarian troops enter Greece for the first time, and occupy several Greek forts north of Demi Hissar.

The Rockefeller Foundation of New York appropriates \$1,000,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania.

May 27.—General Joseph S. Gallieni, recently French Minister of War and known as the "savior of Paris," dies of illness.

May 28.—The Serbian army, rested and newly clad, is reported to have arrived at Salonica after spending the winter on the Greek island of Corfu.

May 29.—It is officially stated at London that in forty-four air attacks upon England since the beginning of the war, 409 persons have been killed and 1005 injured; in three attacks by German warships, 141 persons were killed and 611 injured.

May 30.—It is stated at Ottawa that the Canadian losses in the war have totaled 5242 dead and 14,768 wounded.

The Austrian War Office claims that since their offensive began, two weeks ago, they have captured 30,388 Italian officers and men.

May 31.—British and German fleets meet off the coast of Jutland (Denmark), near the Skagerrak, in what is probably the greatest naval engagement in history; the advantage in strength lies first with the Germans and afterward with the British, causing the Germans to withdraw; the British admit the loss of six large cruisers and eight destroyers, the Germans a battleship, a battle cruiser, four light cruisers, and five destroyers; 9500 lives are lost.

The Germans at Verdun attack the French line west of the Meuse, by artillery fire and infantry assaults, with violence said to equal any previous effort.

The Russian armies in Turkey meet with their first reverse, and are compelled to evacuate Mamakhatun, Armenia.

The First Week of June

June 1.—The Germans carry by storm Caillette Wood, in the Verdun district, between Vaux and Douaumont.

June 2.—The German attack on Verdun centers near Fort Vaux, the French declaring that the fighting attains unprecedented violence.

Southeast of Ypres the Germans capture a position held by Canadians and take 350 prisoners, including a general.

June 4.—Russian armies under General Brusilov begin an offensive movement against the Austro-Hungarian lines in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukowina, on a front of 250 miles extending from the Pripiet River to the Rumanian frontier.

Italian resistance to the Austrians stiffens and the progress of the Austrians becomes less marked.

June 5.—The British cruiser *Hampshire* is sunk by a mine or torpedo west of the Orkney Islands; Earl Kitchener, Minister of War, and his staff (who were on their way to Russia); and all except twelve of the crew are lost.

June 6.—Fort Vaux, within five miles of Verdun, is completely occupied by the Germans, who attained a foothold on June 2; within a week the German line has been advanced one mile.

The Second Week of June

June 8.—An official Russian announcement states that more than 50,000 Austro-Hungarian and some German prisoners have been taken in four days; it is understood that the Russians have advanced more than twenty miles over a front of 100.

The Entente Powers adopt "precautionary" restrictive measures against Greece, creating a commercial blockade; the Greek cabinet decides upon partial demobilization.

The French Chamber passes a "daylight saving" bill, setting clocks forward one hour from June 14 to October 1.

June 9.—The Italian Admiralty announces that the transport *Principe Umberto* has been torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic, with large loss of life.

June 10.—Russian successes against the Austro-Hungarian forces in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukowina continue; 35,000 additional prisoners are declared to have been taken during the day, as well as the fortress of Dubno.

June 11.—The Italian cabinet headed by Premier Salandra resigns following the failure of a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies; the ministerial crisis was brought about principally by the demand for a coalition ministry.

June 13.—Canadian troops recapture their old position southeast of Zillebeke, lost to the Germans on June 2.

June 14.—An Economic Conference of the Allies is opened at Paris, with ministers of commerce and finance in attendance.

The Third Week of June

June 16.—It is officially declared at Rome that the Austrian offensive has been almost entirely checked and that an Italian offensive has been successfully developed.

June 17.—The Russian army enters Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, Austria, upon the withdrawal of the Austrians.

June 19.—A coalition ministry is constituted in Italy, with Paolo Boselli as Premier and Baron Sonnino as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

June 20.—The Russian drive against the Austrian lines continues successful; it is estimated at Petrograd that 170,000 prisoners have been taken, and it has become evident that the Russian aim is to capture armies, rather than to occupy territory.

The British Board of Trade issues a statement outlining the results of the economic conference at Paris, it being agreed that trade restrictions against Germany will continue after the war is ended.

RECORD OF OTHER EVENTS

(From May 20 to June 20, 1916)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

May 20.—The House passes the Administration's Shipping bill by a party vote; the conference report on the Army Reorganization bill is adopted by vote of 349 to 25.

May 23.—The House passes the Porto Rico bill, reconstructing the governmental system of the island and making male Porto Ricans citizens of the United States; a new Administration "preparedness" measure is introduced, providing for the creation of a National Council of Executive Information (consisting of six members of the Cabinet) and an advisory commission.

May 24.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary, by a party vote, favorably reports the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court after four months' consideration. . . . In the House, the Naval bill is reported from committee, carrying authorizations totaling \$241,450,000.

May 29.—The Senate, after three weeks of filibustering led by Mr. Kenyon (Rep., Ia.) and Mr. Husting (Dem., Wis.), passes the bill appropriating \$43,000,000 for river and harbor improvements.

May 30.—In the House, the Naval bill is amended, through the efforts of the Republican minority, by increasing the number of submarines authorized from twenty to fifty.

May 31.—In the House, the Naval bill is amended to increase the provision for aeronautics and to include the Senate's provision for a Government armor-plate plant.

June 1.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

June 2.—The House adopts the Naval appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$270,000,000.

June 12.—The House begins consideration of the Fortifications bill, authorizing appropriations of \$34,397,000.

June 17.—The House passes the Pension appropriation bill (\$158,000,000) without amendment and without a dissenting vote.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

May 26.—Governor McCall signs the income-tax bill passed by the Massachusetts legislature.

May 27.—President Wilson, addressing the League to Enforce Peace, at Washington, declares his belief that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed to guarantee territorial integrity and political independence and to prevent hasty wars.

May 30.—Memorial Day addresses are delivered by President Wilson, at the Arlington National Cemetery, and by ex-President Roosevelt, at Kansas City; both speak on Americanism and preparedness.

June 3.—President Wilson signs the Army Reorganization bill.

June 5.—The voters of Iowa reject a woman-suffrage amendment by a small majority.

June 7.—Republicans and Progressives meet in national conventions at Chicago, with responsible elements in both parties seeking harmony in candidates and platforms.

June 9.—In the Republican National Convention the first ballot for the Presidential nomination gives Justice Charles E. Hughes 253 votes, John W. Weeks 105, Elihu Root 103, Albert B. Cummins 87, Theodore E. Burton 82, Charles W. Fairbanks 72, Theodore Roosevelt 67, and Lawrence Y. Sherman 63.

June 10.—Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is nominated as the Republican candidate for President on the third ballot in the convention at Chicago, with Charles W. Fairbanks as Vice-Presidential nominee; Mr. Hughes resigns his judicial office and accepts the nomination; the Progressives, after a two-days' attempt to reach an agreement with the Republicans, nominate Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker of Louisiana.

June 14.—The Democratic National Convention meets at St. Louis, former-Governor Glynn of New York delivering the "keynote" speech as temporary chairman. . . . A "preparedness" and Flag Day parade in Washington is participated in by 60,000 men and women, including President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and Congress.

June 15.—President Woodrow Wilson and Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall are renominated by acclamation in the Democratic convention.

June 16.—The Democratic convention at St. Louis comes to an end with the adoption of a platform and the election of Vance C. McCormick of Pennsylvania as national chairman to manage the Wilson campaign.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN MEXICO

May 22.—The Carranza government in Mexico presents a note to the United States reviewing recent relations, protesting against violations of the sovereignty of Mexico, urging a definite outline of policy, and formally inviting the withdrawal of American troops.

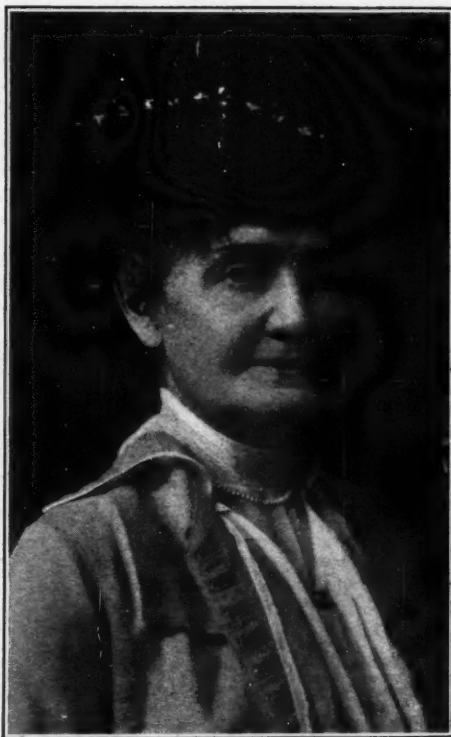
May 25.—Villa's chief bandit lieutenant, Candelaria Cervantes, is killed during an attack upon a small detachment of privates of the Seventeenth Infantry southeast of Cruces, Chihuahua.

June 15.—Mexican raiders, said to number 100, cross the border at San Ignacio, Texas, and attack American cavalry troops; three American soldiers and six Mexicans are killed.

June 16.—The commander of Carranza forces in Chihuahua, General Jacinto B. Trevino, informs General Pershing that any extension of the present American lines will be considered a hostile act. . . . At the American Army Headquarters in Texas, it is stated that thirty American soldiers have been killed and over 100 wounded since August 1, 1915.

June 18.—The President calls out the organized militia and National Guard of the various States, for the protection of the frontier against further Mexican aggression; before being sent to the border the troops will undergo special training in mobilization camps.

June 20.—The United States replies to the Mexican note of May 22, setting forth its position and refusing to withdraw American troops while anarchy in northern Mexico continues.



MRS. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES, OF LOS ANGELES

(Elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in their biennial convention held at New York City late in May)

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

May 29.—The province of Hu-nan, China, declares its independence of the Yuan Shih-kai government.

June 6.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, dies at Peking after a brief illness; the Premier announces the succession of Vice-President Li Yuan Hung.

June 9.—Four of the revolting Chinese provinces rescind their declarations of independence and assert their loyalty to the new government.

June 12.—The Argentine electoral congress names Hipolito Irigoyen (Radical) President, the culmination of a bitter political fight.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

June 1.—American marines are landed at Monte Christi and Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, to restore order pending the subsidence of the revolutionary outbreak and the election of a President; resistance is offered by the natives and a captain of United States Marines is killed.

June 8.—Word is received at Washington that Amoro Sato, educated at Depauw University, will succeed Viscount Chinda as Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

May 20.—Two Curtiss war aeroplanes make the journey from Newport News, Va., to New York City, without stop; the estimated distance of 416 miles is covered by one machine in four hours.



THE LATE JAMES J. HILL AND HIS SON, LOUIS W. HILL

(Mr. James J. Hill, who died May 29 at his home in St. Paul, was the greatest of American railroad builders and administrators. He was the foremost surviving figure in the economic upbuilding of the Northwest. His son, Louis W. Hill, succeeds him as head of the Hill system of railroads. In a later number of the REVIEW will appear more extended mention of Mr. James J. Hill's career.)

May 31.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton arrives at Falkland Islands in a small open boat, after seventeen months spent in Antarctic exploration, during which his ship *Endurance* was lost; twenty-two of his men were left behind in the Antarctic.

June 1.—Representatives of railway operators and of engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen meet at New York City to discuss demands for an eight-hour day.

June 3.—Civilian parades in favor of preparedness are held in Chicago, St. Louis, Providence, New Orleans and other large cities.

June 5.—A tornado sweeps over Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, destroying whole towns and causing the death of more than 100 persons.

June 13.—The election of Ernest Martin Hopkins as president of Dartmouth College is announced.

June 15.—The conference between railroad managers and representatives of the employees comes to an end without agreement; the labor leaders will seek the power to declare a strike and then meet the managers in another conference.

OBITUARY

May 23.—Gen. Murray Van Diver, prominent in Maryland Democratic politics and financial affairs. . . . Webster Wells, for many years professor of mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 65.

May 25.—George H. Lindsay, former member of Congress from New York, 80. . . . Leander Edmund Whipple, a widely known writer on metaphysical topics, 67.

May 26.—Timothy Dwight, formerly President of Yale University, 87.

May 27.—Gen. Joseph S. Gallieni, recently French Minister of War, 67. . . . Mme. Jane Dieulafoy, the French author and explorer.

May 29.—James J. Hill, the noted railroad man and "empire-builder" of the Northwest, 77. . . . Thomas Roberts Slicer, D. D., the distinguished New York Unitarian minister, 69.

May 30.—Col. John Singleton Mosby, the famous Confederate ranger, 82. . . . Rear-Adm. John F. Merry, U. S. N., retired, 76.

June 1.—Charles Sooy Smith, a distinguished New York civil engineer, 60.

June 2.—Harris Merton Lyon, magazine editor and writer of short stories, 32.

June 4.—Dr. Elizabeth Wiley Corbett, a pioneer in the "pure food" movement, 82.

June 6.—Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, 57.

June 7.—Auguste Emile Faguet, the brilliant French writer and academician, 69.

June 9.—John R. McLean, publisher of the *Washington Post* and *Cincinnati Enquirer*, 67.

June 11.—Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney (Jean Webster), the author, 39. . . . Dr. Frank D. Gray, a leading surgeon of New Jersey, 59.

June 12.—Acton Davies, the New York dramatic critic and author, 46.

June 13.—Prof. Silvanus Phillips Thompson, a noted English physicist, 65. . . . Jules Hédeman, one of the best known of French journalists, 45.

June 16.—Edwin C. Burleigh, United States Senator from Maine, 73. . . . Lt.-Col. Morton Fitz Smith, U. S. A., commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy, 44.

June 18.—Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, recently Chief of the German General Staff, 68.

June 19.—Frank Vincent, author and tropical explorer, 68.

June 20.—George W. Olney, for many years editor of the "World Almanac," 81.

THE CARTOONISTS START THE CAMPAIGN



TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT
From the *Ledger* (Philadelphia)

FEW people would have predicted four years ago that the chief issue at the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1916 would be "Americanism." Our relations with the great war, however, seemed in recent months to have brought about a condition where unequivocal loyalty to the United States loomed large in political discussions.

July—3

Colonel Roosevelt, as the boldest and most virile champion of the doctrine, did much to rouse public opinion along this line. The national conventions took up the theme, and speeches and platforms echoed it. Parties and candidates vied with each other in putting themselves on record for "the Flag." "Hyphenism"—or the divided allegiance of



"IF THEY WILL ONLY STAY ON TILL NOVEMBER"
From the *Sun* (New York)

foreign-born citizens—was emphatically denounced. Although the campaign started strongly on this note, it is doubtful whether "Americanism" will long remain an issue, in view of the wave of patriotism sweeping over the country as a result of possible war with Mexico, and because of the clear and

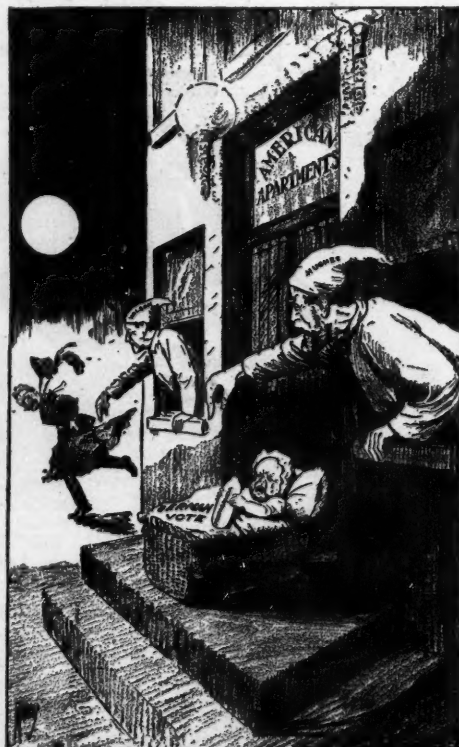


MR. HUGHES WILL STAND ON THE PLATFORM
From the *Star* (St. Louis)

unquestioned stand of both leading candidates on this subject.



© 1916, S. S. McClure
ROOSEVELT'S LAST CHICKEN
From the *Mail* (New York)



THE FOUNDLING
Both: "Take it away!"
From the *Times* (New York)



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HOMELESS!
From the *World* (New York)



"STOP!"
From the *News* (Newark)



© John T. McCutcheon

THE DONKEY HAS HOPES
From the *Tribune* (Chicago)



BACK WITH MOTHER
From the *Leader* (Cleveland)



© Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

BEATS THE STEAM ROLLER
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



FLIRTING WITH THE WIDOW
From the *Star* (St. Louis)

SOME FOREIGN CARTOONS



THE REJECTED INTERVENTION

UNCLE SAM: "You had better stop abusing your wife immediately, or there will be—"

TROUBLE!"

From Nebelspalter (Zurich)



WILSON IN THE MEXICAN CACTUS

He has had no luck with Germany; no wonder; how can he make progress forward, when the brambles are catching him from behind?

From the Lustige Blätter (Berlin)



WILSON'S DEAREST WISH

"There is a British Viceroy of India—Why not one of America?"

From Simplicissimus (Munich)



WILSON

VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG

AMERICA AND GERMANY

VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG: "By Heaven, we'll only pay half the score; you'll have to ask the gentleman across the way to settle the rest."

BAILIFF WILSON: "Very good; just begin to pay me cash for your share, then."

From *De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)



ILLUSTRATING GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE

WILSON: "Why are you weeping, my son?"

LITTLE GERMAN MICHEL: "You give presents to every one else, but from me you wish to take even my one favorite toy!"

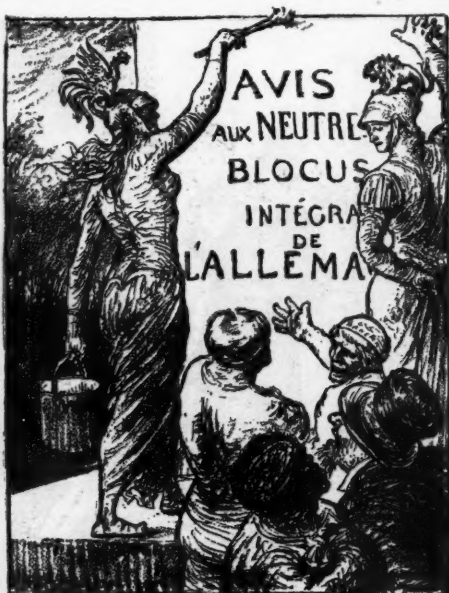
From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)



PUTTING IT DIRECTLY TO THE KAISER

"The responsibility is personal, it is not common; it is absolute, and not relative." (American note to Germany)

From *Le Rive* © (Paris)



THE NEUTRALS COMPLAIN AGAINST THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

THE NEUTRALS: "We have endured, without saying anything, the invasion of Belgium, the massacres of civilians, the *Lusitania* affair, the attempts to destroy munition plants, the violation of the Hague conventions which we signed—but indeed, our patience has limits, and we cannot submit to have you hinder us from making money by revictualing your enemies."

From *Le Rire* © (Paris)

With the exception of the little cartoon from the South African *Cape Times*, this page deals with the relations of the neutral nations to the war. Their troubles in this regard have grown largely out of the interference by the belligerents with their shipping.



A PECULIAR THEORY

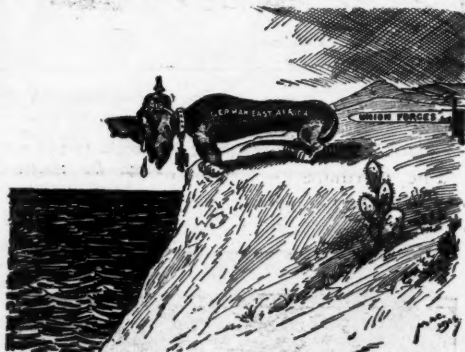
DR. WILSON: "Take my advice, Jonathan, and keep out of it. They are all mad!"
("Since the rest of the world was mad, why should we not refuse to have anything to do with the rest of the world?"—President Wilson)

From the *Western Mail* (Cardiff, Wales)



UNCLE SAM LEAPING INTO THE ALLIES' RANKS
(An Italian view of America's diplomatic negotiations with Germany)

From *Il 120* (Florence)



MAROONED

GERMAN EAST AFRICA (the last survivor of Germany's overseas possessions): "Oh, where is the fleet of my fatherland?"

From the *Cape Times* (Cape Town, South Africa)

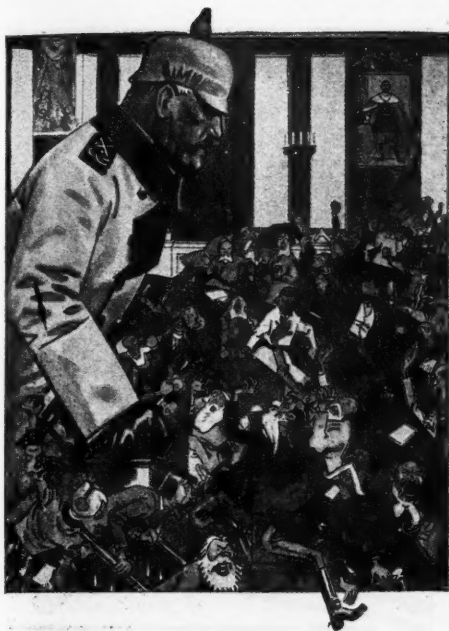


THE POWER OF SMALL COUNTRIES

NETHERLANDS: "I haven't got my little ship back yet. And they're taking the cargo, too."

GREECE AND SWEDEN: "But you'll be smart if you stick firmly to your demands. Then you can put anything over on the big fellows, just like us."

From *De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam)



"THE PROPOSITION IS BEATEN!"

The Russian Duma had decided that the Germans must be driven out of Russia. Only one vote was against it—Hindenburg's!

From *Lustige Blätter* © (Berlin)

The Germans continue to take immense pride in their greatest military hero. The above cartoon from a Hindenburg number of *Lustige Blätter* shows their faith in that



THE GERMAN PLAGUES

JOHN BULL: "Again I say, I wish to have nothing whatever to do with German products!"

From *Ulk* © (Berlin)

commander's ability to hold the Russian territory taken by him.

England always comes in for a good deal of bantering from the German cartoonists on account of her reverses of various kinds and her vulnerability to aerial assaults.



THOSE STINGING INSECTS

JOHN BULL: "If I only had the right insect powder for those bugs!"

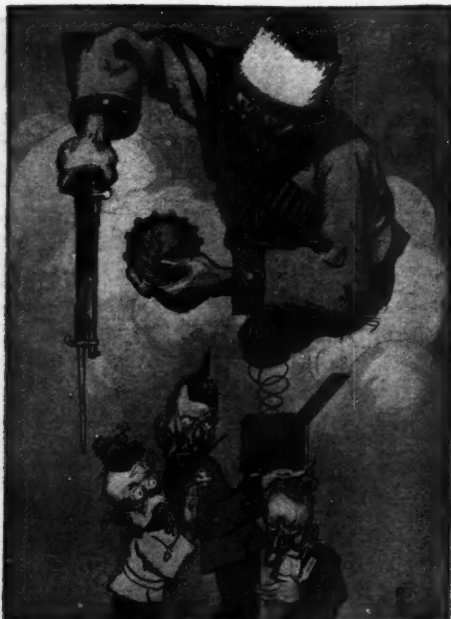
From *Nebelspalter* (Zurich)



THE GERMAN AERIAL RAIDS

THE BRITISH LION: "When it comes to flying, that bird certainly has it over me!"

From *Der Brummer* © (Berlin)



THE RUSSIAN SURPRISE

THE TRUTON POWERS: "Well, well, we thought it a small toy!" From *l'Asino* (Rome)

The two cartoons above—one from an Italian, the other from a Spanish source—suggest the keen interest with which all

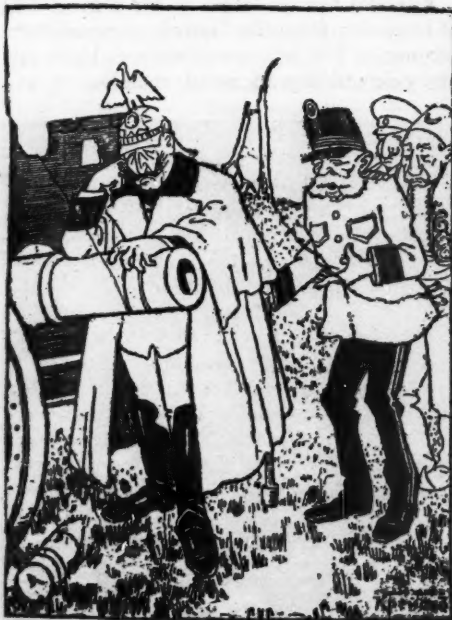


RUSSIA WAKING UP

BEAR: "It can be said that I was tied up; but I was not tied up well."

From *L'Esquella de la Torratxa* (Barcelona)

Europe has watched the "coming back" of the Russian armies during the past few weeks. The grim Russian attitude towards German peace talk is indicated by the Odessa cartoon below.



TORTURING THOUGHTS

KAISER WILHELM: "Are the Allies going to offer me peace terms or not?"

FRANK JOSEY: "Don't break your head over that! They'll break it for you, when the time comes."

From *Odesski Listok* (Odessa, Russia)



THE ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION

The highwaymen of yesterday and of to-day. (Apropos of England's holding up of neutral commerce)

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



WILSON THE CANDIDATE

BY L. AMES BROWN

FOR the first time in recent years the Democratic party enters the Presidential campaign upon the right side of an issue of vital importance to the country. That issue is the record of the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, whom the party renominated at its convention in St. Louis early in June. The country, in this most solemn hour of its destiny, is asked to pass judgment upon the record of the Democratic President and to indicate at the polls in November whether it desires to retain his leadership in the uncertainties of a future which may be altogether as troublous as the time during which he has directed the foreign and domestic policies of the Government.

As the protagonist of his own achievements, the President goes before the country in fulfilment of a solemn duty, conceived by him before he took the oath of office. He is carrying out the obligation he then recognized of submitting his administration to the country for its approval or disapproval. He has sought to interpret the soul of a nation during a period when that soul was tried by conflicting emotions. Now he asks to be judged. He conceives that no other course is open to him in honor, while his party realizes that it has no other man to typify the issues it has submitted to the nation.

For this reason and no other the President enters the political lists again. Were circumstances different, were the traditions of the Presidency other than what they are, I am justified in saying that the President would gratefully surrender to other trustworthy hands the responsibilities he has borne for the past four years. He has passed through a trial of heart flames, and, if in the past he nurtured ambitions, he is as barren of them to-day as have been other men at other stages in the history of mankind when it was given them to foot the lofty eminences of life and realize the emptiness of mere personal aspiration.

THE MAN HIMSELF THE REAL ISSUE

Mr. Wilson comes before the people without a shibboleth. It was a sensible newspaper correspondent at Chicago who referred

to the "so-called issue of Americanism." Americanism is not the issue. No abstraction is the issue and no generality can cover it. The issue is the man who has controlled the Executive branch of the Government since March 4, 1913, and his acts. Other matters are unimportant, comparatively speaking, but he and what he has done relate vitally to the course the nation's history is to follow. Americanism he defines as his own acts in shaping the foreign policy of the Government. He asserts the correctness of this definition and leaves it to the country to accept him or reject him according to its estimate of his executive labors.

KEEPING THE PEACE AND SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN RIGHTS

Mr. Wilson offers himself as a candidate primarily as the man who has preserved the nation's peace in a time when war was revealing itself in a revolting character never before presented to mankind. He has preserved the peace and withal safeguarded against the dangers of Germany's early, lawless submarine operations the lives of those Americans who travel on the high seas in the future. For a year he relied upon negotiations to procure these safeguards, despite the fact that in this period the *Lusitania* was destroyed and other lawless depredations were committed by Germany which aroused a substantial element of the electorate to dissatisfaction with that patient course. But at the end he succeeded.

At the end he achieved the purpose which would have animated any other President who had followed a different policy. Surely it need not be restated that had any one of those who offered themselves as candidates against Mr. Wilson at Chicago been President when Germany began her illegal submarine campaign, his chief purpose would have been to procure a permanent abatement of that campaign. Mr. Wilson's policy has succeeded, then, and his favor or disfavor with the people must rest upon their justification of the means by which this end was achieved. Imputations of weakness will not be permitted to obscure the fact that, faulty or not, "heroic" or not, his policy succeeded

with respect to the principal wish of every patriotic American in the crisis it was evolved to meet. Maledictions against his "ignoble" "vacillation" will not prevent an appreciation of his ultimate attainment when, to borrow from a convention orator, "the proudest spirit that ever brooded over a battlefield had to bow in acknowledgment of the rectitude of the demands which our President made in behalf of his country and humanity."

Thus far the opposition to Mr. Wilson has avoided the obligation of formulating an unequivocal statement of the faults they charge against him. The Republican platform-makers limited themselves to the easy task of destructive criticism. Such avoidance cannot continue, however, for I am sufficiently familiar with the campaign plans of the President's supporters to know that they will force the fighting with this clearly defined challenge.

They will not permit the opposition to rest its case upon mere assertions of Mr. Wilson's shortcomings. It is a parlous future which the country faces, and the voters intend to come as nearly as they can to passing upon fixed quantities, to choosing between certainties as closely as certainties can be approximated. Mr. Wilson's policy is expressed in acts and not in generalities. His policy, if he is returned to office, will not be different from what it has been since August, 1914. He will insist that definite, not general, pledges be pitted against it.

The other foreign policy of Mr. Wilson on which the country must pass is his Mexican policy. He has dealt with Mexico in the kindly spirit inspired by the possession of superior power. He has encouraged the development of constitutional government there, the while that a feeling of kinship among all the nations of this hemisphere was fostered. He has endeavored to maintain peace between that troubled country and the United States, knowing well that a policy based upon the use of physical force always was accessible as an effective last resort.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREPAREDNESS RECORD

Linked with these issues on which Mr. Wilson's political future rests is that of preparedness, naval expansion and development of the army from the standpoint of size and efficiency. He has taken a stand far in advance of his party on this issue. By a vigorous personal campaign he has compelled the majority of Congress to assent to his views that the army and navy be adequately pre-

pared. He has delivered speeches without number advocating military preparation, he has walked as a private citizen in a preparedness parade, and, as a result of his activities, the authorization of the greatest army and navy development program ever adopted by Congress in peace times is assured. The issue between the President and his opposition is merely one of a few more fighting ships and a different method of bringing the army expansion about, but the opposition does not cavil at the statement that he had procured the maximum of authorizations which could have been forced from the present Congress. His record on preparedness is a most efficient performance.

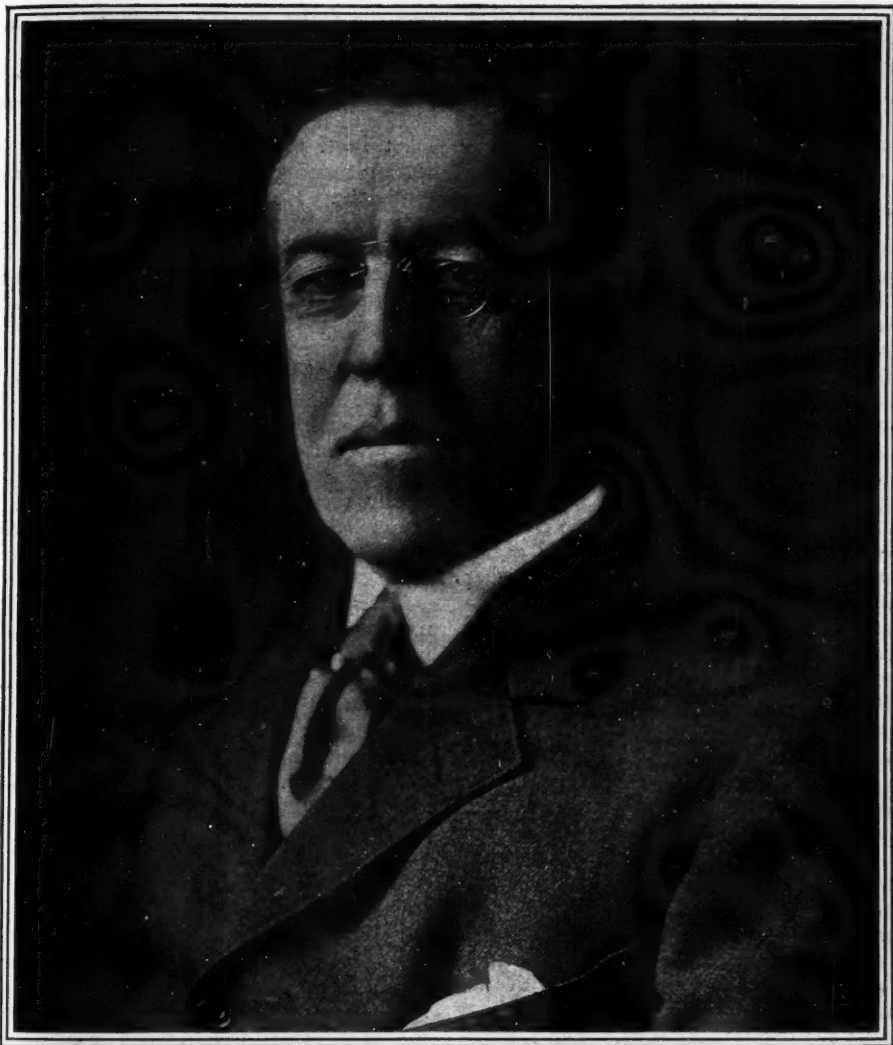
DOMESTIC POLICIES

What would be Mr. Wilson's status as a candidate, did not this vital matter of international relations overshadow all else? How would he stand and what would be his prospects were it possible for him to be judged solely in the light of his record as administrator of the domestic affairs of the Government? Could he win if he had no claim to the suffrage of the nation other than that based upon the extent to which his administration has promoted the happiness and welfare of the people?

Consider this: The chief legislative measures for which the President stands personally responsible are the Underwood Tariff Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Trade Commission Act, the Rural Credits Act, and the Tariff Commission Act. There is an imposing number of business, labor, and public-welfare enactments besides, which I have no space to discuss here. It is the greatest legislative achievement of any American President of modern times. All of the measures named, with the exception of the tariff act, have received or are certain to receive the support of substantial bodies of Republicans in Congress. The Republican platform criticizes the Rural Credits Act, but a majority of Republican members of Congress voted for the measure. The Republican platform declared for a Tariff Commission, and its authors refused to consider any declaration in criticism of the Currency Act, knowing too well the heartiness of the country's appreciation of that measure.

THE "FULL DINNER PAIL"

As for the tariff, it should be said that the country is more prosperous than it ever has been. Mr. Wilson will not demand all of the credit for the tremendous business ex-



© Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

pansion of the past three years. He is content that this expansion has taken place and that the "full dinner pail" is here. At most, the tariff issue is in abeyance. Mr. Wilson came into office under an unequivocal mandate from the country to lower the tariff wall which isolated American industry from "fair competition" with the industry of the world. The only tenable argument for the withdrawal of this popular command would be a recrudescence of hard times. This has not taken place. Until the end of the war has nullified the conditions which prevent a fair test of the Democratic tariff, the country is unlikely to reject it.

So much for the negative side of the pros-

perity issue, if it can be called an issue. Mr. Wilson will not fail to challenge the statement that he does not share the responsibility for it. He will point to the fashion in which his Administration forestalled a certain panic when the financial centers of the world were paralyzed by the war's outbreak. He will point to the enactment of the currency reserve law which insures ample credits in stringent times and allows the fullest business expansion and the utmost facility of crop movement consonant with sound principles. He will point to the fact that as things now stand, the munitions business approximates only 5 per cent. of the nation's commerce. The country never has changed administra-

tions in a period of high prosperity. Call it superficial reasoning, if you like, to impute prosperous conditions to the party in power, but the fact remains that the "full dinner pail" has been the most successful campaign slogan of American politics.

TARIFF CHANGES

The atmosphere at Washington is one which should inspire confidence and not foreboding among business men. There is nothing ominous in it. The Democracy has no threat in its platform or in the public utterances of its candidate against the future prosperity of the nation. The President's anxiety to facilitate the financial upbuilding of the railroads is but one evidence of his intent to conserve by every practicable means the prosperity to which he believes the happiness of every nation is vitally linked. His attitude is not even propitious for those who advocate his overthrow as the proper method of insuring industrial well-being through higher tariff duties. The President not only has taken the responsibility for the enactment of a Tariff Commission Act, but he has pledged himself to an impartial consideration of the facts which this Commission's investigations may disclose as to the need for tariff changes at the end of the war.

The President's aim in readjusting the tariff to the new conditions which the United States must face after the war will be to insure "fair competition." His whole trend of mind in the last two years of his administration has been away from the radical ideas upon which the free-trade creed is founded. In at least one respect Mr. Wilson intends to adopt an attitude in accord with the wishes of business protectionists. That is as regards the dyestuff industry. The Democracy will levy tariff duties on dyes imported after the war, with the avowed purpose of facilitating the growth of an infant industry. The President's attitude on these two points already has had a most soothing influence upon the business community. It has fostered the impression that the days of radical business legislation under Mr. Wilson's leadership are over; that he was in earnest when he said that tariff, currency, and anti-trust laws made up his "Constitution of Peace" for the business world; or, to use a phrase in high favor with one of the President's most trusted advisers, he has "performed the operation which he deemed necessary to the ultimate welfare of business" and now is concerned only with measures for facilitating the recovery from this operation

and the fuller growth which it has made possible.

A FRIEND OF ORGANIZED LABOR

We turn from the employers of labor to labor itself to find even more ample basis for anticipating the success of Mr. Wilson's candidacy. He enters the campaign as the recognized friend of labor. It is a far cry from the 1912 campaign when labor leaders assailed Mr. Wilson for his written opinions on immigration and other labor questions to the opening of the present campaign when they appeared before the Republican platform committee at Chicago to urge first of all that the labor legislation adopted under his administration be retained.

These enactments met what the President considered the just demands of labor. Principally they specified that labor should no longer be regarded as an inanimate commodity, but raised it to the level of human life.

Thus it will be seen that the Wilson Administration has undertaken to serve both parties to the so-called industrial dispute. The President has found it possible so often to advance the interests of one party without violating the rights of the other, that his administration has had the influence of a soothing hand upon a situation of gathering ominousness.

FROM CRUSADER TO ADMINISTRATOR

It would be difficult to indicate the extent to which the country has altered its estimate of Mr. Wilson as a man since his election in 1912. Unquestionably he is a much more robust figure in the public mind than he was four years ago. The sobriquet of Schoolmaster still clung to him when he entered the White House. He was regarded as an austere figure, not easy of access to the emotions and the human appeal, with a mind which might be misled by fantastic ideas through lack of practical knowledge where-with to test them. People know more about Mr. Wilson now than they did then. They are better acquainted with his faults for one thing; indeed, some of the things for which he has been criticized are as far removed as the poles from the qualities disapproved in that earlier time.

Mr. Wilson has turned out to be a man who can both give and take hard blows. He has emerged as a human being. The sympathy of the people has gone out to him in bitter personal sorrows and under malignments which were known to be unjust.

Soberly and with mutual understanding, Mr. Wilson and his constituents have learned that perfection cannot be achieved suddenly, that even in the life of a nation the reach must exceed the grasp in order to predicate the joy of future endeavor. Mr. Wilson came into office a crusader, with many fine phrasings on his lips of a purpose to weed out the undergrowth from the tariff jungle, and to smite the body of privilege. He submits his future to the suffrage of the nation in November as an administrator sobered by experience, his crusading purposes accomplished in part and for the rest displaced by constructive purposes.

THE APPEAL TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTER

Seldom in our history has the outcome of a national election depended with such an approximation of entirety upon the personality and achievements of an individual. Mr. Wilson's candidacy is to an unusual degree dissociated from the candidacies of his party colleagues. He stands upon his own record, distinctive for the instances wherein he has enforced his will upon the Democratic leaders who sought to have to do with the position which the party should occupy in the present campaign. Mr. Bryan, formerly the titular leader of the Democratic party, and most of the paramount issues on which he appealed to the emotions of the nation, are upon the political scrap-heap. Many other Democratic leaders, conspicuous in the activities of their party before Mr. Wilson's sudden accession to power, have been relegated to the background. So it is that the men to whom Mr. Wilson has entrusted the management of his campaign are planning to make a most earnest appeal to the voters who are acknowledged members of no political party. Mr. Wilson is heartily in accord with these plans, for he has sponsored the opinion that neither of the old political parties includes a majority of the voters of the nation and that no Presidential candidate can be elected in a straight-out contest

who polls no more than the vote of his party.

The section of the electorate which thus holds the balance of power in the national election cannot easily be misled. Mr. Wilson fully realizes this. In most cases a man withdraws from his party organization only after a somewhat intense intellectual experience productive of a clearer understanding of political principles. The independent voter, much more than the members of the political parties, will record his impartial convictions on Mr. Wilson's acts at the polls in November. If the independent voter is content and happy with the maintenance of the country's present international and domestic status, he will cast his ballot for Mr. Wilson. If he is convinced that the country is in need of moral and spiritual regeneration, that the administration of Mr. Wilson has permitted the national conscience to be dulled and the national aspirations to be reduced to a lower level, that a change for the better is needed in order that American ideals be vindicated; in other words, if he is inclined to a venture rather than the acceptance of an existing certainty, he will consider the claim of the political aspirants who appeal for Mr. Wilson's removal in their own behalf.

Mr. Wilson has no misgivings as to the electorate's judgment upon himself, however. As this is written he is at the highest point of popular favor which he ever has enjoyed. The Democracy is proud of him and assumes a militant air. Republicanism fears him, as is evidenced by the panicky effort to choose a winning candidate at Chicago. The pacifists believe that, despite Mr. Wilson's commitment to preparedness, he is as thoroughly imbued as they with the spirit of opposition to militarism. The preparedness organizations must attribute to his leadership the greatest defense program in the nation's history. Democrat and Republican, pacifist and defense extremist, and the independent voter as well, are prosperous as they never before have been and the country pursues the even tenor of peace times.



CHARLES E. HUGHES AS A POLITICAL FIGURE

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW

WHATEVER else the national conventions decided last month, they fixed the character of the Presidential campaign once and for all in this respect: It is to be a contest between two outstanding personalities, conducted on a high level and with less reference than formerly to party lines and traditions. Less than ever before in our history, since the time of Washington, will men be moved to vote for either of the candidates merely because he is a Democrat or a Republican. There are literally millions of American voters this year who may be led by the developments of the campaign to support one or other of the candidates without regard to the past or present party affiliations of either. It will not be any party platform or propaganda that will determine these votes, now doubtful; it will be the individual character of each candidate, as it is seen to react to the national problems of the hour.

The conventions themselves were simply organized tributes to the personalities of the men they nominated. At St. Louis, Democracy voiced its confidence in the first Democratic administration that had completely controlled the national government since the Civil War. It knew and rejoiced in the things that had been planned and done at Washington and endorsed the reasons that had been given for doing them. It was natural that President Wilson, as titular and actual leader of his party, should have received the testimonial of a renomination at the hands of a grateful party; but as a personal distinction the naming of Justice Hughes by the Republicans at Chicago in the preceding week was even more significant. In all our one hundred and twenty years of party divisions, this was probably the first instance in which, at a time of real crisis in national affairs, a man was seriously proposed for the Presidency whose views on current issues were unknown to the public.

The amazing feature of the episode was that it came as the culmination of a brief ten years of public life, six of which had been passed in retirement from every form of political activity. That a national party, with so scant an opportunity to test a candidate,

should yet be willing to place its fate in his hands, without pledge or hostage of any kind, attests that candidate's command of popular confidence in a most exceptional degree. What is the real basis of that confidence?

Before attempting to answer that question it would be well to recall a few of those facts in Mr. Hughes' career which sharply differentiate his public record from that of the average lawyer who "goes in for politics." In the first place, Mr. Hughes never "went in for politics" in the ordinary sense of the phrase. It would be more accurate to say that politics went after him. For bear in mind—and this is the vital point—Mr. Hughes had "made good" in his profession before the public ever heard of him, and it was because he had made good, and only for that reason, that the call of "politics" came to him at all.

The pages of our political history, recent and past, are full of the names of successful politicians who entered public life from the legal profession; but how many of them owed their introduction to politics solely to their proved capacity as lawyers? In the case of Mr. Hughes this was what happened: A studious, hard-working young lawyer in New York City had gradually won recognition from his fellow practitioners at the bar and had been singled out as one of the ablest of the little group of lawyers in the metropolis who follow their calling for sheer love of it and give their time to difficult branches of commercial law. Never a "corporation lawyer," he had never enjoyed a large income from fees—as such incomes are rated in New York—and to the general public he was known not at all.

PROBING THE GAS TRUST

He was a "lawyers' lawyer," respected by his colleagues at the bar and a member of one of the old and well-connected firms, when a legislative committee came down from Albany charged with the duty of investigating the metropolitan lighting companies. Such committees have not always commanded universal respect for their motives, but in this instance honesty was de-

cidedly the best policy, even from the standpoint of party politics, and Chairman Stevens persuaded his colleagues that the situation demanded the services of the ablest and most upright counsel that could be had.

They were directed to Mr. Hughes' door and thus opened an opportunity for disinterested public service such as seldom comes to any man, for the gas companies of New York sorely needed an overhauling and, although the consumers did not know it and Mr. Hughes himself may not at first have realized it, the one man in the city who was fitted to do the work was the man whom the committee selected as counsel.

The searching inquiry that Mr. Hughes conducted into the operations of the New York Gas Trust had direct and far-reaching results. No one had ever before analyzed the accounts of the lighting companies to show whether or not they were entitled to the rates that they were then receiving from the public with the sanction of law. Mr. Hughes brought to bear on the problem the same thoroughgoing methods and relentless energy that had made him master of his law cases from the beginning of his practise. The

report of the committee drafted by him convinced both the public and the Legislature and ultimately all of its essential recommendations were embodied in law. The concrete result that made Mr. Hughes' name known to every citizen of New York was the achievement of eighty-cent gas.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

While the gas investigation brought Mr. Hughes into city and State prominence, he was made a national figure by his association

with the insurance investigation. A scandal in the Equitable Life Assurance Society had led to the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the whole insurance field, and in view of Mr. Hughes' striking success as inquisitor for the gas committee it is not strange that Senator Armstrong and his colleagues on the insurance committee should choose him to conduct this more difficult and important line of investigation. Mr. Hughes was traveling in the Tyrol and was asked by cable if he would accept the work. He replied affirmatively, making the one condition that he should be absolutely unhampered by any influence, direct or indirect. Of what followed, Mr. Ervin Wardman, writing in this REVIEW for November, 1906, said:

If the range of the gas inquiry was broad, the scope of the insurance investigation was vast. During its progress there was neither week-day nor Sunday, night after night, in unbroken succession that was not filled with the labor of going over the testimony word by word

for new clues, of searching letter books and records without number, of delving in books that were monuments in their mass, of hearing the stories of those who had information to give and of sounding rumors and suspicions to the bottom. To undergo this midnight test of endurance of detail and drudgery was marvelous; to arrive in the chamber where the hearings took place, every morning, fresh, cool, keen, and resolute for the



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CHARLES EVANS HUGHES AS HE IS TO-DAY

brilliant daily duel was a surpassing feat of both brain and body.

Thus a way had come to this New York lawyer to render a unique service to the people of his city and of the nation at large. This was in the year 1905. In that autumn a mayor was to be elected in New York City, and the Republican nomination was tendered to Mr. Hughes. He declined the nomination on the ground that he was already engaged in work of a public character which must be kept absolutely free from political bias, and that he was bound by every obligation of duty to see the thing through as the public had asked and expected him to do. He therefore went on with the investigation, and when the work was through it is said he worked twenty hours a day preparing the report of the committee.

BECOMES GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

As the Republican organization of New York City had stood in dire need of a candidate for mayor in 1905, so the State organization in the fall of 1906 was hard pressed to find a winning candidate for Governor. By this time Mr. Hughes was no longer numbered among the "unknowns." Everybody in the State knew something about his work in the two investigations and his capacity for leadership, but his activities thus far had not especially endeared him to the gentlemen who in those days looked after the interests of the Republican organization. As the convention assembled, a suggestion came from the White House at Washington, at that time occupied by a somewhat conspicuous New Yorker, to the effect that the nomination of Mr. Hughes was demanded by the best interests of the party and the State. Whether or not the "Big Stick" was potentially effective in this instance, it is a fact that the Republican State convention acceded to the expressed wishes of President Roosevelt and made Mr. Hughes its standard-bearer for that campaign. Both Mr. Hughes and the party had their hands full that year in defeating William R. Hearst, but the feat was accomplished, with a comfortable margin of votes, although Mr. Hughes' associates on the State ticket lost to Democrats. Thus Mr. Hughes was transferred from the bar to the field of practical politics and government, not by his own volition, but because the State needed his abilities and "drafted" him for its service.

His election as Governor of New York made Charles E. Hughes at once a force to be reckoned with in American politics. The

leaders, or rather managers, of his party in the State began to reckon with him in their own way—as they had reckoned with every Governor that their organization had helped to put in office. Roosevelt in 1899 had counseled with them and then had followed his own course. He had been a real Governor; but from Hughes, the novice in politics, no such rôle was expected. They soon learned that executive appointments could not be dictated by them or anyone else. The Governor's office was thrown open to the public, and every citizen who had anything to say about any matter of State business was heard, but the man in the Governor's chair made his own decisions.

A REAL GOVERNOR, NOT AFRAID OF THE BOSSES

Executive independence did not end at that point, however. The administration came into office pledged to certain definite constructive work of great importance to the State. The new insurance laws were to be set going and the regulation of public-service corporations made effective. Politicians who tried to thwart the administration's program found that they had a real fight on their hands. They won a few temporary victories, but in the long run the Governor had his way. When the race-track gambling bills came up for passage there was a square issue between the Governor and certain members of his own party in the Legislature. Influential Republican leaders outside the Legislature attempted to secure the defeat of the bills. It was then that Governor Hughes announced that he would "appeal to the people"—a phrase that the Old Guard took as a joke until they found that it was loaded; for the Governor made good his threat, went out on the stump, and aroused popular sentiment to such a degree that the recalcitrant legislators either had to vote for the bills or lose their precious legislative heads; and so it was the Governor who had the last laugh.

A SECOND TERM AT ALBANY

In 1908 the Governor's term expired and there was a demand for his reelection, but the sound of that demand was drowned in the cries of the politicians who had been hurt and were as eager to get rid of Hughes as they had been to get rid of Roosevelt eight years before. There was a President to be chosen that year and again a voice from Washington suggested that the renomination of Hughes was needed to strengthen the national ticket. The advice proved sound, for



JUSTICE AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES AND FAMILY

(In 1888 Mr. Hughes married Miss Antoinette Carter, the daughter of the senior member of his law firm. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have three daughters and a son. Miss Helen Hughes is an honor graduate of Vassar College; the second daughter, Miss Catherine, was graduated from the National Cathedral School for Girls last month. The son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., is a graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School, and is now practising in New York.)

the aid given by Governor Hughes to the Taft campaign in a speech at Youngstown and in a series of speeches in the Middle West was accounted one of the important factors in carrying the Presidential election. He had become a most effective campaigner. The Governor himself was reelected and went bravely on with the reform movements already begun. He worked in season and out for a direct primary law, and although his efforts did not come to full fruition during his term as Governor, it is due to him

more than to any other one man that such a measure was finally enacted.

The big achievement of the Hughes administration was the establishment of the two Public Service Commissions, one for New York City and the other for the remainder of the State. To these commissions was entrusted the regulation of the transportation companies and also of lighting and other public utilities. These bodies have not accomplished the full measure of corporation control in the interest of the public that was

expected of them, for their personnel has at times fallen below the high standard set by Governor Hughes in his first appointments. But notwithstanding shortcomings the commissions have brought the public utilities of the State under a system of governmental inspection and regulation that marks an immense advance from the conditions that existed when Mr. Hughes began his Gas Trust inquiry.

It should not be assumed that the Governor merely swam with the current in advocating popular measures. He incurred severe criticism from some of his own supporters by his veto of the two-cent fare bill, on the ground that this was a matter to be determined by the Public Service Commission, and his protest against the Federal income-tax amendment, which, he argued, would confer on Congress the power to tax incomes derived from State and municipal bonds. To both propositions he was opposed on principle, and he set forth cogently and fearlessly the reasons that guided him in his attitude.

Of Mr. Hughes as an executive it has been said that the qualities of the trained lawyer, the thoroughness of analysis, the ability to penetrate a mass of intricate detail, to see straight through and on into the results of a proposed measure, and to visualize those results, gave him a vast superiority over the ordinary administrator in making and formulating decisions.

CALLED TO THE SUPREME COURT

It was doubtless his knowledge that the Governor possessed these exceptional abilities, as well as a natural attraction towards a gifted member of his own profession, that led President Taft, in the spring of 1910, to name Mr. Hughes as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The

The Hughes Chronology

April 11, 1862—Born, Glens Falls, N. Y.
 1876-78—Student, Colgate University
 1879-81—Student, Brown University
 1881—Graduated, Brown University (A.B.)
 1884—Graduated, Columbia Law School
 1884—Admitted to New York bar
 1884-87—Prize Fellowship Columbia Law School
 December 5, 1888—Married Antoinette Carter
 1884-91—Practised law, New York City
 1891-93—Professor of Law, Cornell
 1893-95—Special lecturer, Cornell
 1893-1900—Special lecturer, New York Law School
 1893-1906—Practised law, New York City
 1905—Counsel, Stevens Gas Committee (New York Legislature)
 1905-06—Counsel, Armstrong Insurance Committee (New York Legislature)
 1906—Special Assistant to United States Attorney General in coal investigation
 1905—Nominated for Mayor of New York by Republican convention, but declined
 1907-10—Governor of New York
 October 6, 1910—Resigned Governorship
 October 10, 1910—Became Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court
 June 10, 1916—Nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Chicago
 June 10, 1916—Accepted nomination
 June 10, 1916—Resigned Supreme Court seat

appointment was well received in every quarter and to Mr. Hughes himself it appealed as the fulfilment of a lifelong ambition. He therefore resigned the Governorship and took his seat on the bench October 10, 1910. From that day to the tenth day of June, 1916, no comment on public affairs escaped his lips. If he had been immured on Devil's Island for those six years, instead of living at the National Capital, his opinions on American problems and issues could not have been more effectually concealed from his fellow citizens. This was in accord with his own high conception of the dignity of the judicial office and it prevented the

bandying of his name in factional politics.

This article did not set out to tell what Mr. Hughes believes. Before this magazine comes under the reader's eye he will have done that himself, in his speech of acceptance. The aim of this article is to contribute in some degree to the popular knowledge of what Mr. Hughes represents in his person and character, as a citizen called to take a great part in a national campaign involving mighty issues.

EARLY HISTORY

Charles E. Hughes was born fifty-four years ago at Glens Falls, N. Y., the son of a Baptist clergyman of Welsh extraction. He was studious and was early ready for college. His college work was divided between Colgate (then Madison) University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and Brown University, Providence, R. I., where he graduated in 1881. He studied at the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. After seven years of practise in the city he became a professor in the Cornell University Law School, but returned to active practise in 1893.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

THE Honorable Thomas Riley Marshall has been filling the distinguished position of Vice-President of the United States, with ability and dignity, for the past three years and more. Such is the anonymity attaching to this important office, however, that the greatest national publicity that has come to Mr. Marshall during this entire period was when the Democratic party unanimously renominated him at St. Louis last month.

When he was first chosen as President Wilson's running mate on the Democratic ticket in 1912, Mr. Marshall was Governor of Indiana, a position which he was occupying with distinction for the second time. His State thought so well of him that he was its favorite son for Presidential honors at the Baltimore convention in 1912. When he ran for Governor the first time Marshall was elected by 15,000 majority, although Taft carried the State for President by 10,000.

As Governor, Marshall made an excellent record and strongly supported many measures for political, industrial, and social reform. Bills for the regulation of railroads, child labor, and the safeguarding of workers in various lines of employment, received his strong endorsement, as did also the income tax amendment and that for the popular election of Senators.

Until his election as Governor of Indiana, Mr. Marshall had never held office, but had kept steadily at his law work. He began practising at Columbia City, Indiana, on his twenty-first birthday. His fame and reputa-

tion as a lawyer soon spread beyond the borders of his county until he grew to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Mr. Marshall is distinctly an Indiana product. North Manchester was his birthplace, in 1854; Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was his alma mater; an Indiana girl—Lois I. Kimsey, of Angola—became his wife, and his whole professional career was built up in his native State.

Since Americanism is made so much of at present, it is appropriate to mention that Marshall's roots go deep into patriotic soil. A granduncle of his was the great Chief Justice John Marshall, while on his mother's side he is descended from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the "signers."

Personally, Marshall is by no means oversized, and is rather slender and wiry. He has a kindly face and a quiet manner. He is a lover of books, and is fond of children, though not blessed with any of his own. His friends say

that Tom Marshall is a good neighbor, a genial companion, and a capital story-teller. Many tales are told also of his modest generosity to children and needy young men. As a speaker he is popular and effective, both in a political campaign and before a Chautauqua audience. Five educational institutions have conferred on him the degree of LL.D. It is not astonishing, in view of his character as a man, his reputation as a lawyer, and his record as Governor and Vice-President, that Indiana loves Tom Marshall and is proud of her distinguished son.



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THOMAS R. MARSHALL

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

IT was quite the proper thing for the Republican convention to choose Charles Warren Fairbanks for Vice-Presidential candidate on the ticket with Justice Hughes. His State of Indiana is the home of Vice-Presidents, and is, besides, by common consent, carried in the doubtful column until Election Day, with the popularity of a native-son candidate likely to turn the scale and carry the State for his party. As for Mr. Fairbanks himself, not only is he eminently qualified to preside over the Senate, but, as Indiana's candidate for the Presidency itself, he is, in the opinion of many, fully able to administer properly the duties of that higher office to which the Vice-President is so often called.

Born in an Ohio log cabin, sixty-four years ago, Charles Warren Fairbanks grew up as a farmer boy. His parents, however, were sufficiently prosperous to send him to college, and at the age of twenty he graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University.

He immediately took up the study of law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1874. That same year he moved to Indianapolis, where he practised law without interruption for twenty-three years. Mr. Fairbanks, the lawyer, was eminently successful, and became one of the leading attorneys of Indiana. Fortune as well as fame were the fruits of those years.

It is not unusual for successful lawyers to become interested in politics and thereafter to be sought as advisers. Thus Mr. Fairbanks attended first State and then national conventions, and was invariably se-

lected for important chairmanships. National prominence came in 1896, when as a result of vigorous denunciation of the "free silver" proposals, he was made temporary chairman of the convention that nominated William McKinley.

In the following year (1897) the Indiana legislature sent Mr. Fairbanks to the United States Senate, reelecting him in 1903. The

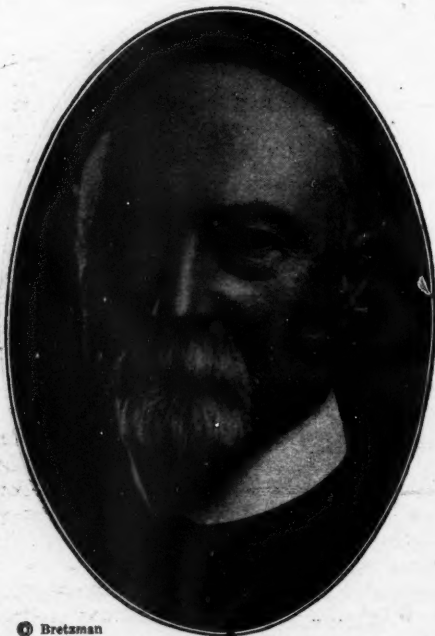
new Senator became the recognized spokesman, in his branch of Congress, for President McKinley in the critical period of the war with Spain.

In 1904 came the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt, and during the succeeding four years Mr. Fairbanks fulfilled the duties of his office with credit and distinction.

When the split in the Republican party came, four years ago, Mr. Fairbanks was chairman of the platform committee in the convention which re-nominated President Taft; and during the campaign he supported the Republican ticket.

It is declared, however, that he did not antagonize the Progressives, and that in the event of union he will be acceptable to them.

Mr. Fairbanks is a man of polished and dignified appearance, tall and slender, with an ability to make and keep friends. He has unassailable records on currency, tariff, and labor matters, and is known as a student of international law. As yet, he has not been prominent in the discussion of national defense, but his spokesman in the convention declared that he stands for "preparedness against war and preparedness for peace."



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CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHINA

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE political atmosphere in China has been clarified. The succession of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency on June 7, upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai, has united the discordant elements and restored peace and order. Like his predecessor in 1912, who loomed up large after the establishment of the Republic, following the overthrow of the Manchu régime, President Li to-day stands out prominently in the Orient as the man of the hour.

The new President of China is able to harmonize the conservatives and radicals and command their support. This opinion I do not hesitate to give after having observed his official career and personal conduct at close range for the last three years; often heard him discourse on the improvement of household affairs, the reform of government, and the development of patriotism; read many of his instructive telegrams to the late President in Peking, while residing at Wu-chang, as Vice-President of the Republic and Governor of Hupeh. In those confidential telegrams, General Li propounded great principles, enforced moral issues, or gave timely warnings.

In undertaking the difficult task of uniting the conservatives and radicals, the new President will have willing assistance from men of various talents and abilities desirous of forming a strong government and placing their country in the front rank along with Western Powers. Already, Premier Tuan Chi-jui, a recognized leader of the military party, has assured him of his whole-hearted support. Likewise, men like Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-feng, and Tsai Ao have wired to him congratulations which mean the offer of their assistance. The coöperation of the new President and the Premier, and the promise of assistance from popular leaders, have dispelled the dark cloud of prolonged civil war which has overshadowed the young Republic of China for the last five months.

His personality and early training will enable the new President to work in harmony with various leaders of the land. A man of wide outlook, General Li is full of sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of democracy. Born in 1864, he is a native of Hupeh, possessing the true characteristics of his fellow provincials—great tenacity of purpose, unexampled bravery, and aptitude for military achievements. Having naturally chosen the military as his profession, coming as he did from such a martial province, young



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LI YUAN-HUNG, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF CHINA

Li Yuan-hung entered the famous Peiyang Naval College, and, after a course of six years, graduated with honor. He was soon assigned to a cruiser as a non-commissioned officer.

During the Chino-Japanese war, he fought bravely by the side of Admiral Ting Shih-chang, the Nelson of China. After the war, he attracted the attention of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, to whose Yamen at Nanking he was subsequently transferred for the task of training troops. When his protégé was appointed Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, with his headquarters at Wuchang, General Li accompanied him thither to assist in the organization of the modern army.

Later he went to Japan to study fortifications at the suggestion of his chief, who, though a distinguished scholar of the Confucian school, was favorably disposed towards new learnings. On his return, he was appointed a major of cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel while serving in the 21st Brigade. He was Field Marshal of the Changteh maneuvers in 1905, which he organized and conducted with great success. For the following five years he served on the Army General Staff at Wuchang, where he was exceedingly popular with his fellow officers on account of his straightforwardness and sincerity.

MILITARY LEADER OF THE REVOLUTION

The revolutionary outbreak in 1911 brought him forward as the supreme military commander of the revolutionary forces. In that capacity he negotiated with Yuan Shih-kai, who had just been recalled to office and power in the great emergency in which the Manchu government found itself. In a perfectly friendly way these two great men conferred, but their negotiations came to nothing. The war was resumed, resulting in their being pitted against each other for a time. Neither defeated the other, and their colleagues settled their destinies at the peace conference. When the settlement came, Yuan Shih-kai became President of the Republic, and Li Yuan-hung became Vice-President and chief of the General Staff.

For ten months Yuan Shih-kai and Li Yuan-hung, as President and Vice-President of China, respectively, carried on their state functions at two different places. After the conditions in the middle and southern provinces had been settled, Vice-President Li, at the invitation of Yuan Shih-kai, came to Peking, where he was engaged in the less spectacular side of the administration. In

1915, however, he was made Chairman of the State Council, which was advisory in nature, and sometimes acted as parliament, in the absence of the two houses of the Legislature. When the movement to make Yuan Shih-kai Emperor was started, last December, President Li resigned his chairmanship, evidently as an expression of his disapproval of the movement. For his staunch support to the Republic, the four seceding provinces elected him their President, but the presidential duties were actually transferred to him by a mandate issued by Yuan Shih-kai when he was breathing his last. This departing act of the late President clearly shows that the Constitution and the law do mean something in China.

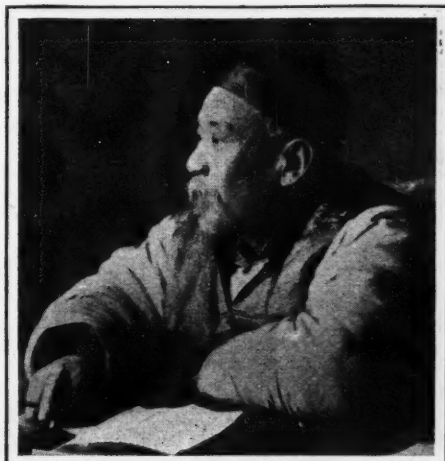
YUAN'S REMARKABLE CAREER

The new President is a great admirer of his late chief, Yuan Shih-kai, whose executive ability and administrative experience he unreservedly praised. Nothing, therefore, could be more natural than that, on his assumption of the presidential duties, he should have issued a mandate paying a great tribute to his predecessor, and reviewing in brief his career as a veteran statesman of China. Born in Honan in 1859, five years older than the new President, Yuan Shih-kai came from an official family of high standing. In 1882 he went to Korea with a Chinese detachment, first as secretary and then as Chinese Imperial Resident, remaining there for twelve years.

His later official career was equally brilliant. In two years Yuan Shih-kai, the late President of China, was promoted from the post of judicial commissioner to the Governorship of Shantung. The winter of 1901 found him securely seated on the chair of Viceroy of Chihli, vacated by Li Hung-chang. He took a prominent part in the formation of China's modern army, which won for him a good reputation abroad. Among the other posts which he afterwards held were president of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Grand Councillor and Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. In 1909 he resigned, but on the revolutionary outbreak, two years later, he was recalled to power. The outbreak resulted in the establishment of the Republic with Yuan Shih-kai as the President. In the course of his eulogistic mandate as the new President, Li Yuan-hung said that Yuan Shih-kai had accomplished much in the maintenance of order, the encouragement of national industries, and the readjustment of relations be-

tween Peking and the provinces, and that his death was a great loss to China.

Some American friends of China, familiar with Oriental politics, have expressed to me their wish that the new government under President Li, who has so heroically taken up the difficult task left behind by the once great Viceroy of Chihli, who saved thousands of foreign lives during the Boxer rising by his refusal to obey the imperial order, should be free from molestation by Japan, the neighboring country. The Mikado's government, however, seems to have already started a campaign of discrediting the new administration of China, in spite of Japan's public declaration to the contrary. Two recent press cablegrams from Tokio, and via Lon-



THE LATE YUAN SHI-KAI, THE FORMER PRESIDENT

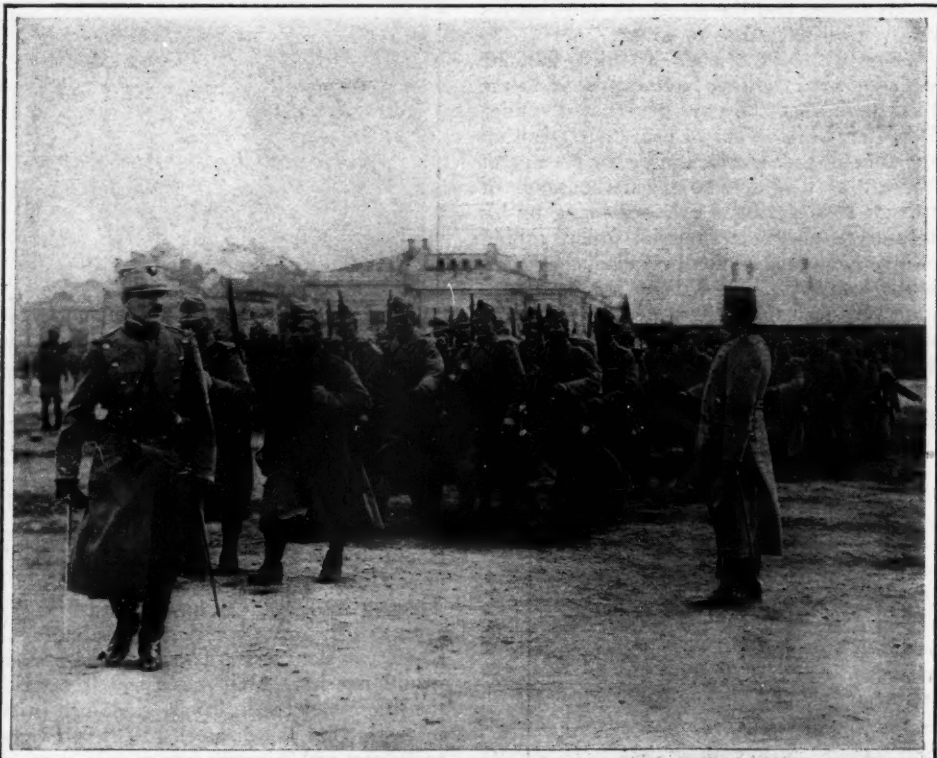


Photo by Itala News Service.
TUAN CHI-JUI, PREMIER AND MINISTER
OF WAR

don, reporting the sending of American troops from Tientsin to Peking, and the dispatch of two thousand Japanese troops to Tientsin and Peking, have created in this country an impression that the situation in China was very bad. The wrong impression would not have been made had it been, in the interest of truth, briefly explained in the messages that the dispatch of foreign troops to Peking and Tientsin was merely the yearly routine of changing legation guards. It is hoped that the news service under the control of the Japanese Government will not further discredit the new Chinese Government.

All that the Chinese people ask of the world is fair dealing and that they be allowed to work out their own salvation under the direction of the new President, assisted by the progressive leaders now rallying around him. If China be let alone, President Li can steer the ship of state out of the danger zone, and the new government will be able to inaugurate an era of prosperity and industrial development in a short time.

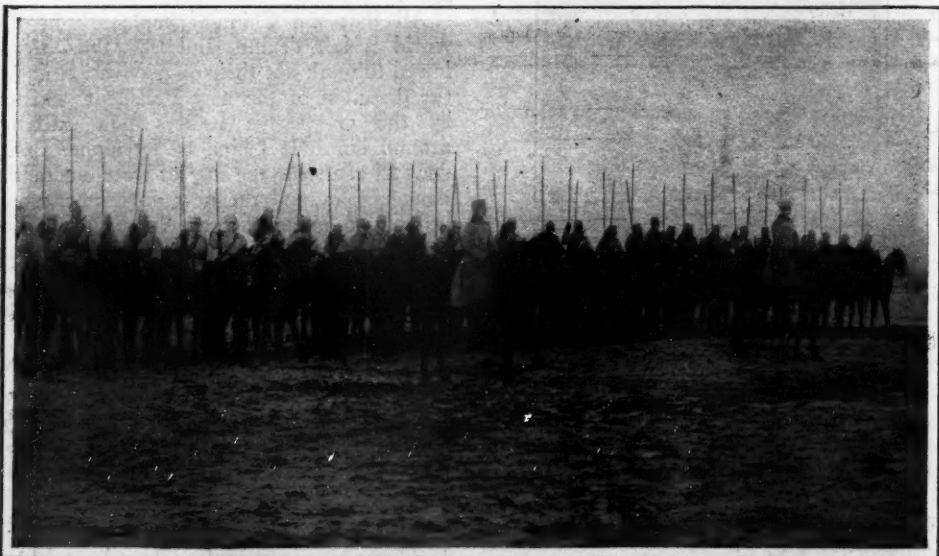




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ROMANIAN INFANTRY ON THE MARCH

(These pictures of Rumanian soldiery derive timeliness from the fact that the Russian advance into Bukowina was considered as having an influence on Rumania's possible entrance into the war.)



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ROMANIAN LANCERS

RUSSIA COMES BACK—A GREAT SLAV VICTORY

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. THE FIRST BLOW

NOT since the Russians were defeated on the Dunajec has there been so great a victory won by either side as that which crowned Russian arms in the past month. Even now, after two weeks of fighting, it is still impossible to set a limit to the Russian triumph or decide whether or not the defeat of the Austrians will have consequences approaching those of the earlier Austrian defeat at Lemberg or the later Russian disaster at Dunajec.

When this comment is written, June 20, it is possible to see that the Russian advance has gone far enough to imperil the whole front of the Central Powers from the Baltic at the Gulf of Riga to the Rumanian frontier. It is possible to declare that Russia has already advanced some forty miles at some points and from twenty to thirty in many; that her advance is now approaching Kovel on the north, Brody in the center, and has overpassed Czernowitz at the south and at least temporarily broken the connection between the Bukovina army and the other Austrian forces.

Could the Russian advance be pressed for another week at the present rate, which is altogether unlikely, Kovel would fall, Lemberg would be in danger, and the Russian front would approach the Carpathians south of the Dniester. So far as one can judge by the outward evidences, such an advance would compel the Germans to retire behind the Niemen and the Bug, resign their Courland and Volhynian conquests, and stand on the eastern frontier of Russian Poland, thus giving up about half of the territory conquered in the great campaign of last summer. Such a retreat would not involve the surrender of any German territory; it would leave above 50,000 square miles of Russian lands to the Kaiser; but it would yield some 25,000 square miles of Austrian territory in Galicia and Bukovina to the Czar.

In the past ten days nearly 175,000 Austrians have been captured by the Russians,

together with an enormous booty of supplies, munitions, and artillery. As the Austrian killed and wounded cannot be less than 125,000, the blow has already cost the Hapsburg states 300,000. Add to this figure 100,000 Austrians killed, wounded, and captured—very few captured—in the Italian drive that began a month ago, and the total Austrian loss for recent weeks is at least 400,000, nearly three-quarters certainly a permanent loss. Here is a measure of the Russian blow and the Austrian disaster that is easily to be grasped, for we have at all times recognized that men, rather than positions or towns, were the real element in this war of attrition.

II. THE MORAL EFFECT

Before turning to examine the military details of this absorbingly interesting Russian offensive, I wish just for a moment to call attention to the moral effect. Ever since February 21—that is, for four months—the Germans have been pounding at Verdun. In this time they have advanced about six miles on a front of perhaps fifteen. They have nowhere pierced the French line, and there is no longer any chance of piercing it. This achievement now stands against the Russian success as the Teutonic total for the first half of the year 1916, for the Austrian attack upon Italy, already abandoned, has made no considerable progress.

Now, just one year ago the Germans and their allies attacked the Russians with the purpose to put them out of the war. They won stupendous successes, but failed to eliminate Russia as a military force, because Russian armies, despite terrific losses, escaped capture. At the close of the campaign the German press and public men told the German people that Russia had been so crushed that her recovery would be a matter of years. Peace was to be had after a brief campaign in the Balkans had opened the road to Egypt and brought Britain to her knees.

The destruction of Serbia did not open the

road to Egypt, and the Russian attack from the Caucasus in the winter put an end to all hope of a Turkish attack upon Suez. Even the British disaster at Kut did not affect the situation, for the fall of Erzerum and Trebizond had already imperiled the whole Turkish Empire and lost the larger half of Armenia. The wreck of the Turkish armies had to be reorganized and these were compelled to stand on the defensive on the frontiers of Anatolia and in Mesopotamia.

With the close of winter came the Verdun drive, with its promise of a prompt and complete victory which would dispose of France and bring peace (note that every German campaign since last summer's has significantly been press-agented in Germany as the forerunner of peace). But, while Verdun remains untaken, Russia suddenly steps out and wins the greatest Allied victory since Lemberg and, save for Lemberg, the only great offensive success on the Allied side. To the German people this means but one thing: it means that Russia is not destroyed, and, since she is not, more German armies will have to be sent to save Austria. We are then back at something like the position of September, 1914, so far as the eastern campaign is concerned.

Suppose that Russia can again be beaten by another tremendous German campaign: will this eliminate a nation whose man-power is almost inexhaustible, whose allies are able and apparently prepared to supply money and munitions?

III. THE LARGER VIEW

Let us now glance for a moment at the larger aspect of the Russian operation. We know that with the coming of winter and the end of all chance of operations in the East for many months, Germany drew a large portion of her troops from the eastern front; she drew both from her own lines north of the Pripet marshes and from the Austrian lines to the south, where her troops had been supplying stiffening for the Hapsburg armies.

These troops were not immediately sent in at Verdun. On the contrary, they were concentrated in front of the British lines between the Somme and the sea, with the obvious expectation that an attack upon Verdun would force the British into a premature offensive; while the Russians were still unable to move because of weather conditions. Such an offensive the Germans could expect to repulse, and then the hope of the Allies

to turn the Germans out of France might be postponed for a year and the bloody repulse might help toward peace.

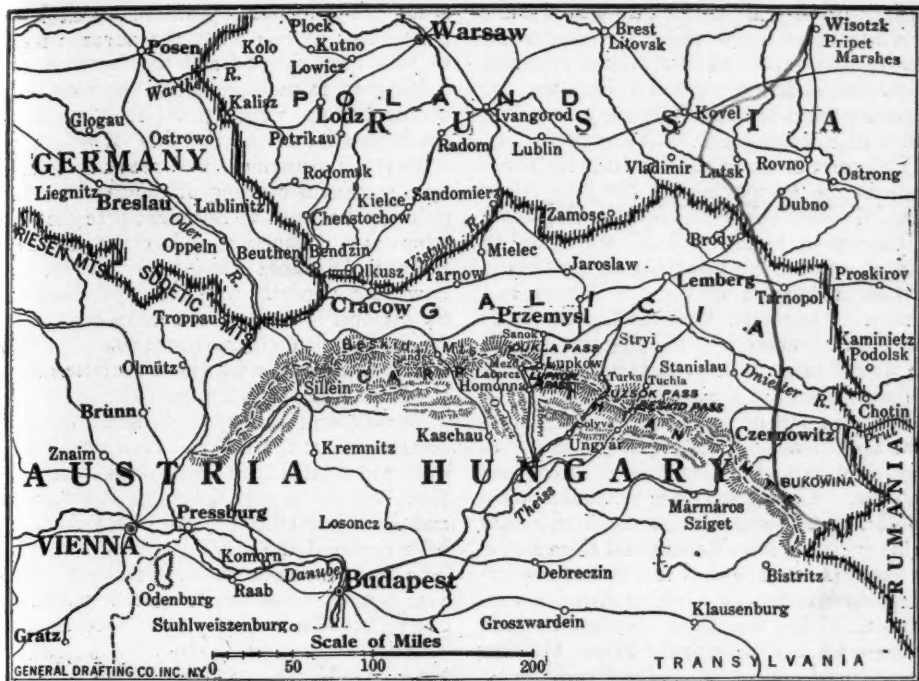
But the British did not stir. They took over a portion of the French lines, the Arras sector, and stood fast. The attack upon Verdun led to nothing but casualties. Some time in March the Germans were compelled to draw down from the front of the British a fraction of the troops that they had sent there from the eastern front. We do not know the number, we do not even know if the number was considerable; but some divisions have been recognized before Verdun which had been before the British when the Verdun attack began.

The Germans continued their attack upon Verdun because they seem to have been satisfied that France was tired of the war and would weary of bearing so much of the burden of the conflict herself. Meantime an attack upon Italy was also launched by the Austrians, apparently with some eye to the political conditions in the Italian Kingdom, and in the hope of winning a victory sufficiently large to bring Italy to a separate peace.

To get the men for this Italian attack, Austria had to borrow from the eastern front. Patently she took a considerable number from the lines between the Pripet marshes and Rumania, relying upon the enormous strength of the fortifications that had been constructed, and apparently too completely accepting the assertion made in Germany that Russia was still helpless.

This gave the Russians their chance and they took it with a suddenness that surprised the world. We have always known that there was an irreducible minimum of safety in the matter of the number of men required to hold a trench line. Lee before Richmond described his final disaster as due to the fact that his line had been stretched so thin it broke. He meant that the extension of the Union line to the West had compelled the Confederates to keep pace and they lacked the numbers to do it. At last their whole line was held by so few effectives that it was broken in several places at once.

When Russia struck, she had before her a number of Austrians too small to hold the line, which was nearly two hundred miles long. This Austrian host has been estimated at 600,000; the Russian force has been set as high as 2,000,000, a figure which seems to me excessive. But what is essential to recognize is that for the first time we see the thing that the Allies have all along fore-



SCENE OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE (SEE NEXT PAGE)

(The battle front last month extended from the Pripiet Marshes, east of Brest-Litovsk, south to Czernowitz, on the Rumanian frontier)

cast, namely, a lack of men on the Austro-German side adequate to hold the extent of lines that they now occupied. To take Verdun and to break into Venetia the Austrians and Germans had weakened their eastern lines beyond the safety point. The result was the first disaster to the Central Powers since the Lemberg time, but a disaster that came at an unhappy moment, for the Germans were telling the world the war was won, their lines were irrefragible, and that peace was only prevented by the obstinacy of the defeated.

IV. HOW IT BEGAN

Up to the present time the various efforts of the contending armies to pierce the trench lines of the foe have been confined to narrow fronts. The Dunajec movement, which succeeded, was made on a front of less than twenty miles, that is, the decisive thrust. The French attack in Champagne, which failed, was made on a front of less than twenty, the British blow at Loos was on a front of barely ten miles, the German attack upon Verdun was made upon a front equally restricted, although the attacks upon the west

bank of the Meuse have increased the total operative front to perhaps fifteen.

The Russians, on the contrary, seem to have attacked at many points along a front of upwards of 150 miles. The total distance from the Rumanian frontier to Pripiet Marshes is less than 200. Outnumbering the Austrians by perhaps three to one, having accumulated a vast store of ammunition and of heavy artillery, they suddenly broke into flame and assault at innumerable points on this vast extent of trench line.

What followed was a reproduction on an enormous scale of what occurred in Champagne last September. There the French succeeded in breaking the German lines at some points; at one point they got clear through, but at other points the Germans held on to their first or second line. As a result the French advance was held up by the flank fire of the positions which held out until German reserves arrived.

On the eastern front the Russians were similarly halted at various points. But the movement was on such a vast scale that at the places where they broke through they broke through on a front of many miles. Such gaps could not be covered by the fire of the

portions of the line which remained intact; therefore there was a general retreat along perhaps two-thirds of the whole Austrian front, that is, on the whole northern and the whole southern flanks. Only the center held and is still holding west of Tarnopol.

The great break in the Austrian lines was made in the north between the Styr River at Kolki and the Austrian frontier due north of Tarnopol. Here the Russians had before them two fortresses, belonging to the famous Volhynian triangle of Lutsk, Rowno and Dubno. Rowno the Russians had retained; Lutsk and Dubno fell, the first by assault, the second as a result of flanking operations in the first days of the general attack.

With the fall of these fortresses the Russians opened a wide breach in the Austrian lines through which they poured their great numbers. Their immediate objectives were Kovel to the northwest, at the intersection of the railroads from Lublin and from Brest-Litovsk. These are vital to the Austro-Germans, since if they are lost, if Kovel is captured and held, the whole German position from the Gulf of Riga to the Pripet Marshes is outflanked and must be abandoned.

At the moment this review is written the Russians, still unchecked, have advanced nearly forty miles on the road to Kovel and have passed the Stachod River, less than thirty miles from Kovel. They seem to be moving on a broad front and to have reached Lokacz, twenty miles to the south and about the same distance from the important town of Vladimir Wolynski, at which point the Austrians, now heavily reinforced by the Germans, are reported to be preparing to make a stand.

Meantime there has been another gigantic Russian thrust southwest from Dubno along the Lemberg railroad, which has reached the Austrian frontier just east of Brody, that is, sixty miles northeast of the great city of Lemberg. So far as it is possible to interpret the official statements by use of the map the Russians have succeeded in cutting clean through the whole Austro-German front for a space of some forty miles from north to south and have pushed northwest, west, and southwest for almost an equal distance. Still unchecked they are going forward along the Rowno-Kovel and the Rowno-Lemberg railroads.

To the south, that is, in the center, the advance has been far less successful. Starting just west of Tarnopol, it has passed the Sereth Valley and reached the Strypa, some ten miles to the west, following two rail-

roads which connect Tarnopol with Lemberg. But at this point the advance seems to have been checked and the Austrians are holding on to positions along the west bank of the Strypa, which flows from north to south parallel to the Sereth.

But this Austrian stand seems imperilled by a successful crossing of the Strypa a few miles to the south at Buczac; here the Russians are advancing and claim to have reached the Zlota Lipa River, which also flows from north to south, parallels the Strypa and is at least ten miles west of it. If the Russian claims prove accurate then the Austrian center will have to retire behind the Zlota Lipa to escape envelopment.

Finally, still further to the south the Russians have cut the railroad between Czernowitz and Stanislaw at Sniatyn, have defeated the Austrian army defending Czernowitz and have just officially announced that they have occupied this capital city of Bukovina. The Austrian army that is defending Bukovina is now without rail connection with the other Austrian armies and is thus isolated.

V. ON THE MAP

Perhaps the best way to illustrate the situation is to have recourse to the map. When the Russians began the Austrian line ran approximately straight from Pripet Marshes to Rumania. Now the line is shown first by a huge curve, the convex side toward Austria. The radius of the curve would be some thirty miles. This curve represents the great Russian wedge, which is still progressively eating into the Austrian lines toward Kovel and toward Lemberg.

From Tarnopol another narrower curve must be drawn, passing through Buczac, crossing the Dniester near Niewiska, passing west of Horodenka, and reaching the Pruth west of Czernowitz and then sweeping round to the Rumanian boundary.

In other words, the Russians are advancing in a wide circle both in the north and in the south; in the north they have progressed not less than forty miles, in the south almost thirty. The Russian center has so far not made much progress, but the advance of the flanks now threatens the Austrian center, which must presently retreat to avoid envelopment, unless the tide is turned promptly by a victorious counter-offensive in the north and from Kovel.

Roughly speaking, the situation now almost exactly recalls the situation in the last days of August, 1914, when the great Rus-

sian advance on Lemberg began. Two Russian armies were then moving on Lemberg, one commanded by Ruský coming southwest from Dubno, the other commanded by the same Brusiloff, who now commands all the Russian armies in this district, moving on both sides of the Dniester.

Thus threatened on both flanks the Austrian army fell back until it stood a few miles east of Lemberg and perhaps fifty miles from its present position. Here it fought a great battle, was routed, and fled in disorder westward to the San, losing 300,000 in prisoners and an enormous booty of munitions and guns. This proved to be the greatest military disaster of the war and resulted in the advance of the Russians to the Carpathians and the Dunajec and the conquest of all of Galicia save the Cracow district.

Can the Russians repeat the success of the early days of the war? It is too early to say. But it is plain that unless their two great thrusts, that to the north from Lutsch and Dubno and that to the south along the Dniester, are checked within a few days, the Austrians will be flung back upon Lemberg and will either have to evacuate this city and all of eastern Galicia or fight upon the field which saw their former terrible defeat.

If the Russians can advance to Lemberg, then the retirement of the Austro-German armies from the Carpathians to the Gulf of Riga is inevitable, for in Galicia the Russians would be at least a hundred miles west of the present German front from Pinsk to the outskirts of Riga. Recall that the German success at the Dunajec involved the retreat of all the Russian armies in the Carpathians and in Poland, that this retirement, after the first disaster, was made in orderly fashion and was successful as a retreat, but that it was impossible for the Russians to stand again, on their whole front, until they had reconcentrated their armies behind the Dwina and the Pripiet Marshes, where they were when the present movement began.

It would be foolish to attempt to forecast at the moment when the Russian offensive is entering into the second phase, which must determine its real value. The first phase was comprehended in the breaking of the whole Austro-German front in many places, on a very wide front at two points, and an advance unequalled since the German triumphs of last summer. We can see that Russia may be able to turn the tables and take her revenge at the present time. But it is equally possible that the Germans may send sufficient reinforcements to check the

Russians at the Złota Lipa—or the Gnile Lipa a few miles to the westward—and hold the line from the Dniester through Sokal, Vladimír Wolynski and Kovel to Pinsk.

In such a case the deadlock in the East will be restored and Russia will have succeeded in winning a tremendous local victory, in reconquering as much of her own and Austrian territory as the Germans hold in France, in taking a huge total of prisoners and of guns and munitions, but she will have failed to compel the Germans to make a great retirement, which would have enormous political effect in Germany and moral effect elsewhere. All one can say now is that Russia has laid a foundation on which the greatest possible edifice of victory might be raised, but there is, as yet, no reason for forecasting such a victory.

VI. IN FRANCE AND ITALY

The effect of the Russian attack upon the Austrian offensive in the Tyrol has already been reported. Practically this operation has ceased and the Italians report certain Austrian retirements and several local successes in retaking lost positions. It seems certain that many thousand Austrian troops have been despatched from the Tyrol to Galicia and it is reported that Austrian troops in Albania are hurrying back.

On the contrary there is, as yet, no pause in the Verdun attack. But, unless the Russians are promptly checked, it is easy to foresee that Germany must either draw troops from the army she has massed before Verdun or else still further weaken her forces along the British line. As the forces before Verdun have never been large; that is, have probably never exceeded 300,000 at any one time, although this number of Germans has probably been killed, wounded, and captured since the battle began, it seems safe to conjecture that drafts will have to be made upon the armies holding the line from Verdun to the sea.

But such a weakening of these armies could but have one consequence. Unquestionably there would be a British attack, just as there was a Russian attack, when the troops along the eastern front had been drawn upon to strengthen the armies in the West. Quite in the same way any excessive draft upon the Austrians facing the Italians would lead to a prompt offensive along the Isonzo. Again, the recall of Austro-German troops from the Balkans would be the signal for attack upon the Bulgarians by the

large Austro-French-Serb army now before Salonica.

Roughly, then, we begin to grasp the strategy of the Allies. They have prepared for a great offensive, but they have also combined their operations in such fashion as to attack on the front where the enemy is weakest and to attack only when the weakness has become so apparent as to hold out the promise of a success of the first magnitude.

The fundamental idea of the Allies is that the Austro-Germans are now holding a line out of proportion to the men they have left to defend it. They believe that the Germans are resolved to hold this line, rather than to shorten it by retiring, because such a retirement would be a confession of weakness which would have a great effect upon neutrals like Rumania and Greece and allies like Bulgaria and Turkey, who have no intention of staying with the loser.

This theory may be right or wrong. We shall see it worked out before winter and there is no need of prophesying. But if the Allies are right in their reasoning the Germans are now in the position of Napoleon in his last campaign in Germany in 1813, when he let the statesman overbear the soldier and held on to territory for political effect with troops, which, had they been concentrated might have won the war and saved his empire.

The mission of France in the last few months may be compared to that of Masséna in the Marengo campaign. He defended himself in Genoa until Napoleon had crossed the Alps, and the great victory had been prepared. Genoa fell as it is conceivable that Verdun may fall, but the victory of Marengo regained Genoa and much beside. It will not be for France but for Britain to bear the burden of the offensive in the West and there have been many signs recently, notably the forecast of Bonar Law, that the British are at last about ready to step forward when the appropriate moment comes.

That moment will come if the Germans have to weaken their western lines to help their Austrian ally, as they had to weaken their lines in 1914 after the Austrian disasters had brought the Hapsburg Empire within two steps of ruin. But in 1914 Germany could turn East with a light heart because she had no considerable British army to face her and France was at the limit of her immediate strength as a consequence of her heroic efforts at the Marne. Now France is in better shape than she was in November, 1914, and Great Britain has a million and a

half of troops immediately available, most of them in France. She has guns and munitions; only her generalship remains problematical.

VII. TOWARD A DECISION

With this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS there will close the second year of the world war. Unless all signs fail we are now entering upon the decisive phase and I believe that the successful Russian campaign in Galicia may easily prove to be the first circumstance in the fighting which will decide the outcome. It is a fact that all observers recognize that the Allies have made tremendous preparations for the summer campaign. There are still those who insist that the attack upon Germany will be postponed until next spring; Colonel Feyler, the most celebrated of neutral commentators, writes in his Geneva paper that he heard such talk on a recent visit to the French front, but he adds significantly that he does not credit it.

Since the Germans began their attack upon Verdun last February they have lost at least 350,000 men there and elsewhere; the Austrians have lost 400,000 in the last month. Here are 750,000 troops either permanently or temporarily out of the fighting line of the Central Powers. France in the same time may have lost 200,000, Britain 100,000, Italy 150,000, Russia 200,000, but these losses are divided among four great powers instead of two. Henceforth Britain must and will take off an increasing share of France's casualty burden. Britain, Russia, and Italy are still far from having their last men in line; Russia will not come to such a pass.

The element of attrition has been greatly overemphasized by all who have written about the war and I own frankly to my own error, but I am convinced that as to France, Germany, and Austria, particularly the last, the casualty lists have become a serious question and another six months of fighting at the rate of the early months would exhaust their resources in reserves. Conceivably this is now the case with all three; I believe it is true of Austria.

The fact that Russia, with inexhaustible supplies of men, is able to take the offensive this year with armies that again demonstrate their superiority over the Austrian is then of great significance. It means that Russia can do what she promised to do, what all German writers have feared she would do.



Photograph by Press Illustrating Co.

AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN FRONT

(Austrian telephone central, installed in the rocks of the high mountains near Goritz)

It means that after all the range of perils, the Teuton must return to his original fear of the Slav. His soldiers are perishing by the hundred thousand in the battle with the British and the French, but his greatest foe for the future, the Slav, is on his flank again and the future lies dark ahead, if a crippled Germany must after this war, even if it ends in a deadlock, turn East to face the ancient foe, whose population grows by the millions and whose land is almost without limit.

Germany attacked France last winter as she did in August, 1914, in the hope of disposing of her before the allies of the French were ready. France held at Verdun as she did at the Marne and now Russia has partially repeated her amazing successes of 1914. But two years have passed and at least 4,000,000 Germans have been killed, wounded, captured, or removed from the firing-line. The second attack upon France has failed. Must there be a second attack upon Russia, since the first has plainly failed? What will Britain do if this attack is made and what can Italy accomplish, if the Austrian armies are compelled to turn East?

Every sign that one can see points toward the coming of a decision in this war before snow flies. So far it is a draw, but if the Germans were turned out of France, if the Russians came back through Galicia, then there would be no draw, for Germany has lost the use of the sea and all her colonies

and seaborne commerce. Such defeat, limited though it would be, would certainly affect the Turk and the Bulgar and if the Bulgar should change sides, if the Allied army at Salonica should reach the Danube, then the last possible profit to Germany in the war, the expansion to the East, would be disposed of.

On the other hand, if Germany can throw back the Slav and the Briton, if she can dispose of the British offensive and restore Austrian fortunes in Galicia, there may be talk of peace, with the war unwon this autumn. Europe will hardly go through another summer of war unless one side or the other sees the promise of the realization of the victory for which it has sacrificed so much. The Allies will not move hastily, nor in advance of the hour that they have fixed. They never had the smallest intention of striking this spring, despite the German assertions to the contrary, because they have prepared their maximum blow. If it fails, they will hardly be able to prepare another equally powerful and we may see this war end as did the last wars of Louis XIV in a peace restoring *status quo ante*, instead of the Napoleonic débâcle.

The fall of Czernowitz necessarily reopens the question of Rumania. The Bucharest Government means to come into the war on the Allied side just in time to get Bukowina and Transylvania. They almost

came in in the spring of 1915 before the great Russian disaster. Conceivably, if the Austrian defeat continues to grow, they will come now. Certainly they will not unless the sure profit exceeds the possible loss. Rumania is a weather-vane worth watching because it may tell the wind—particularly worth watching just now.

VIII. VERDUN

The naval battle in the North Sea, spectacular as it was, and doubtless the greatest sea fight of modern times, left the two seapowers where they stood before it. It was a victory for the British or the Germans as you choose to believe British or German statements. The latter, to be sure, were badly shaken by the German confession that they had falsified their report at the outset. A decisive victory for the German press agent there was, because he got his report in first and the British report was one more testimonial to the utter failure of the British to understand the handling of anything that might give them prestige in neutral countries.

Thanks to the fashion in which the British reported their fight, the great majority of Americans believe that the British fleet met with a great disaster and the Germans won a remarkable victory. Nothing that could be said now, would change this, but, of course, the fact is that the battle was without importance in the decisive sense and that there is a fair chance that the British came off a shade the better, regard being had for the comparative tonnage of the two navies. Certainly the German boast that the British no longer control the sea is empty.

At Verdun the Germans have made real progress, but only slight progress withal. When I was in Verdun in April the French still held the summits of Mort Homme and Hill 304, now they have been forced down the southern slopes of both and along the river the Germans have passed Cumières. All told on the west bank they may have advanced half a mile in ten weeks, but they are still far away from the last and best line of French defense on the Charny ridge.

East of the Meuse the Germans have taken Vaux, the fort to the east of Douaumont and about the same distance from Verdun. The capture came after long weeks of desperate fighting. It marks the most material gain the Germans have made since the early days of March and it brings them a step nearer to the final line of French defenses on the east bank of the river. But

the French still hold on just west of Vaux as they have in front of Douaumont.

In nearly four months the Germans have gained less than a hundred square miles of French territory, a little more than the gain of the French and British last September. They have taken about 40,000 prisoners, slightly more than the French and British took in Champagne and Artois. The total French loss is certainly 150,000, it may be 200,000. The German loss has passed 300,000. Compare this with 175,000 prisoners and 3000 square miles captured by the Russians last week and there is apparent the difference between a victory and a defeat. Finally the Germans have not advanced over six miles anywhere and the Russians have covered more than forty.

There have been many explanations of the German persistence. For myself I think that there have been different reasons at different moments. First there was the hope that the British would be drawn into a premature offensive, then the dream of taking Verdun and winning a great moral victory, then the belief that France would be exhausted by the strain or that her people would become dissatisfied. But since none of these things has happened why do the Germans still continue to sacrifice men?

Conceivably the Germans already see the possibility that they will have to shorten their lines in the West. In this case the line of the Meuse from St. Mihiel to Namur is the natural defensive position, a position of very great strength. But until the French are driven back from the hills of the Meuse west of the river, the position could not be held with ease, since the French would hold an immense bridgehead from Verdun to St. Mihiel.

This may be a wholly absurd conjecture, but it is the only one that answers the present situation. Verdun is an utterly worthless mass of ruins, the French lines behind it would be stronger than the present line and the French people are now fully informed as to the situation and would not be gravely affected by the fall of the town. This was not true in February or March. The Russians have already asserted that they will relieve Verdun in Volhynia, but this remains to be proven; meanwhile the defense of Verdun approaches its fourth month and the attention of the world has turned from Lorraine to Galicia and from German to Russian operations. Bethmann-Hollweg's map of Europe has already undergone amendment and the end is not yet in sight.

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM

BY CHARLES JOHNSTON

KITCHENER will be remembered for four great constructive works of organization, carried out in Egypt, South Africa, India, and England. In each case his work was creative and revolutionary in conception, and carried out with the utmost precision in every least detail. No man touched the world-extended British Empire at more points, or touched it with such decisive, fateful effect. It may be said, indeed, that the integrity of the Empire, in the twentieth century, is the work of Kitchener. Four dangers arose, in regions separated by vast continental spaces; in each region, Kitchener met the danger, piercingly diagnosed the cause, patiently and courageously overcame it. Every honor within the power of his countrymen to give him was offered to Kitchener; yet all honors fall short of his immense attainment.

Born in Ireland, at Crotter House, near Ballylongford, in Kerry, on the south shore of the Shannon estuary, Horatio Herbert Kitchener was the son of an English father, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Kitchener, of an old Leicestershire family, and an English mother, Frances Chevallier, whose father's home, Aspall Hall, Suffolk, later came into Lord Kitchener's possession, and is the source of one of his minor titles. Kitchener was Earl of Khartoum and Broome (in Kent), and Viscount of the Vaal and Aspall. H. H. Kitchener was in France in the summer of 1870; he immediately volunteered for service in the French army, and fought through the Franco-Prussian war; so that he was a companion in arms of Joffre, Gallieni, and Pau, the three most prominent soldiers of France at the beginning of the world war.

Kitchener entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the West Point of Britain, where her engineer officers are trained, and came out with a thorough knowledge of engineering, and, as it happened, with a practical knowledge of surveying and photography also. These two last acquirements made him eligible for the Palestine Survey, with which he worked from 1874 to 1878, at the time when Joffre was working at the military defenses of Paris and serving in French garrison towns. From Palestine Kitchener went to the island of



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A RECENT PORTRAIT OF LORD KITCHENER

Cyprus, which had just been added to the British Empire, as the payment for Beaconsfield's intervention to save Constantinople from the Russian armies led by the elder Grand Duke Nicholas, the father of the present Grand Duke. As in Palestine, he

completed four years' survey work, gaining, among other things, in these semi-Oriental regions, a thorough knowledge of colloquial Arabic; for Kitchener, like Sir William Robertson, his chief aid at the War Office, was a remarkable linguist. It was said of him that he could keep silent in ten languages.

Beaconsfield's pro-Turkish policy drew England closer to Turkey's great Viceroyalty, Egypt; and, because of his knowledge of the colloquial tongue of the Egyptian people, a modern dialect of Arabic, Kitchener naturally gravitated into the Egyptian service, in which many Englishmen, like Sir Samuel Baker, were doing fine constructive work. From 1882 to 1884, immediately after leaving Cyprus, Kitchener was in command of Egyptian cavalry, and took part in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, which brought him brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Order of the Medjidie of the Second Class, and the Khedive's Star. Half-way down the Red Sea, over against the sacred city of Mecca, is Suakim, the southern outpost of Egypt, and now the eastern terminus of a railroad connecting the Red Sea with the Nile. Suakim is one of the hottest stations on earth and one of the most desolate, comparable to central Arizona in the hot season. Here Kitchener served as Governor, from 1886 to 1888, with distinction; the following year, 1889, saw him fighting on the frontier of the Sudan, the wild, vast back-country to the south and west of Egypt. Then, from 1889 to 1892, he served as Adjutant-General of the Egyptian army, nominally as an officer of the Sultan's Viceroy, the Khedive; but in reality, consolidating the beneficent influence of England over Egypt. The next year, 1893, saw him at the head of the Khedive's army, with the title of Sirdar, "Commander-in-Chief."

From this time until the outbreak of the Boer War, Kitchener played a leading part in the organization of Egypt, where, since 1879, Sir Evelyn Baring, to be better known as Lord Cromer, was in control of Egypt's political and international relations.

South of the Egyptian frontier, on the upper Nile among the cataracts, Dongola forms, with Berber and Khartoum, a triangle of great trading cities, such as cities are in Arabic Africa. In 1896, Kitchener commanded the military expedition thither, coming out of the campaign with the rank of Major-General; he was also created a Knight Companion of the Bath (the C. B. he had won seven years before), and received other British and Egyptian decora-

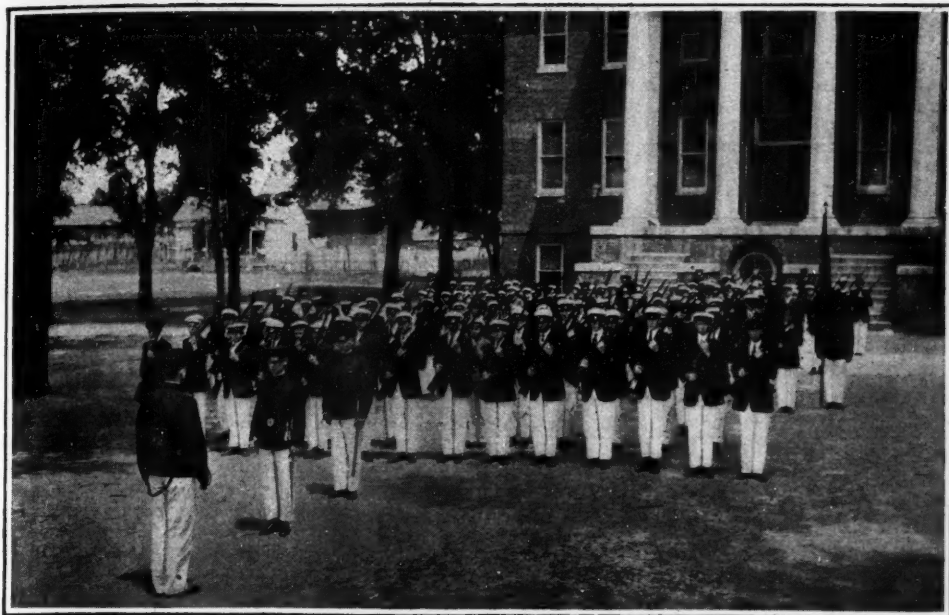
tions. Then, in 1898, came the achievement which gave him world-wide fame.

The fanatical Prophet of Islam, the Mahdi, had raised the standard of war throughout the Sudan, where, in 1885, General Charles Gordon, "Chinese Gordon," as he was called, for his daring exploits against the Tai-ping rebels, had died heroically in a forlorn hope at Khartoum. The Sudan was given up to murder and rapine. Kitchener drove a light railroad southward along the Nile, carried an army swiftly to Omdurman, won a striking victory which gave the Sudan to civilization and prosperity, and gained for himself a peerage and many honors.

This was on the eve of the South African war. The failure of the first British leaders, the beleaguering of Ladysmith and Mafeking, led to greater efforts. Lord Roberts was sent out to South Africa, and Kitchener joined him as Chief of Staff, succeeding him in 1900 as Commander-in-Chief. After the war, a higher title and further honors came to Viscount Kitchener.

His next exploit was the thorough reorganization of the Indian army. He held the position of Commander-in-Chief in India, from 1902 to 1909, and finally overcame the objections of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, to his reforms. The fine showing of Indian regiments in the world war is largely due to Kitchener's work.

In 1910 Kitchener was in England, a member of the Committee of Imperial Defense. The following year he went to Egypt as "Agent and Consul-General," Lord Cromer's old post, in which Kitchener was serving when the war broke out at the beginning of August, 1914. Kitchener happened to be on short leave in London. There was a discussion, it is said, between Asquith and Lord Haldane as to the work of the War Office. Lord Haldane is reported to have said "The job is too big for you, or for me, or for both of us together; Kitchener is the only man!" So "K. of K." was stopped on his way to Dover, and made Secretary of State for War. Kitchener proved himself not only a great soldier, but a great statesman also. His breadth of view, gained by so much foreign travel, his knowledge of other tongues, enabled him to do splendid service, in the difficult adjustments between the Entente Powers, especially in the International Conferences at Paris. Now his work is ended. But it is also completed. The army of England is ready—such an army as the Empire never saw before and may never see again. That army is Kitchener's monument.



THE BATTALION OF CADETS AT THE SUMTER, S. C., HIGH SCHOOL

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS UNDER MILITARY TRAINING

BY LEON M. GREEN

LAST November the REVIEW OF REVIEWS printed an article on "Military Training in the Public School," which set forth the results of fifteen years' experience with the system in the schools of Sumter, S. C. Since then the discussion of military training in the public school has become nationwide. Prof. S. H. Edmunds, superintendent of the Sumter Graded Schools, has received hundreds of letters, from all sections of the country, making further inquiry regarding the system of military training. Since November, too, many schools have adopted the plan of training in vogue at Sumter, S. C. New York State has provided by legislation for military training in the schools, and other States are falling in line.

There has, however, also arisen decided opposition to military training in the public school. The creation of a spirit of militarism and brutality is urged against military training for boys. The original REVIEW OF REVIEWS article partially anticipated this criticism, and showed that in the Sumter schools no bad spirit had been engendered.

Additional proofs of assertions then made are now available. Boys are boys everywhere, and the experience of the Sumter schools may thus be taken as a fair indication of what would happen in other schools.

Professor Edmunds himself has made the following statement with regard to the charge made against military training:

It has been definitely charged that military training in the public high school leads to brutality and militarism. This is no man of straw set up simply for the pleasure of complete demolition; it is an actual reason urged by a prominent educator in a large city not far from Chicago. The chairman of the board of education of that city wrote me that of nine members of the board, five were in favor of military training in the public high school and four opposed. The superintendent had given as his *ex cathedra* opinion that it would surely lead to brutality and militarism. This is a question that cannot be argued in an academic way. There are those who would maintain the affirmative with such convincing cogency as to create an element of doubt in the mind of the seeker after truth, until he should have become fortified by the more logical reasoning of those who could point out the fallacy of such specious reasoning. Fortunately, academic discussion is not necessary. If, after fifteen years of continuous trial, we can show

that military training in the public school does *not* result in militarism or brutality, a very great burden of proof will rest on our opponents to demonstrate without question that our experience is an exception to the general rule.

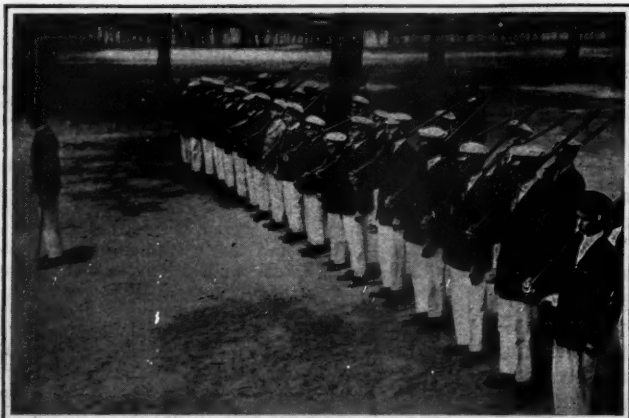
Professor Edmunds recently wrote to a number of prominent men, asking their opinion of the result of military training in the Sumter schools. These men are all in touch with the schools of that South Carolina city and know what has been accomplished there in the last fifteen years or more.

The Governor of the State, Richard I. Manning, replied as follows:

Nine of my own sons have attended the Sumter schools. I have had abundant opportunity to observe other boys who have been under the same influence. I wish to express the opinion that the military training that the boys have received has been a distinct benefit to them. The objections raised that such training will lead to militarism or brutality are absolutely without foundation in fact. Experience has shown that under military training the boys have shown marked improvement in their carriage and manner; that such training cultivates prompt obedience, alertness, precision, neatness, while at the same time it encourages manliness in deportment and improves the general tone of the student body. I have never seen the first symptom of development of brutality or undue militarism. I have no hesitancy in advising the high schools of this and other states to adopt military training wherever practicable.

The State Superintendent of Education, J. E. Swearingen, wrote:

Their military training has given them that fine touch of politeness and consideration characterizing the intercourse of gentlemen of the highest type. The effects of this training on the school, the boys, and the community have been admirable.



ONE OF THE CADET COMPANIES OF THE SUMTER PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WITH BOYS AGED FROM TWELVE TO NINETEEN

Dr. W. S. Currell, formerly of the University of Virginia, and now president of the University of South Carolina, expressed this opinion:

The University of South Carolina has had pupils from the Sumter high school for a number of years, and they are amongst the best trained and prepared students that we have at our institution. The young men from the high school who have been students at the University of South Carolina give no evidence whatever of brutality, nor do they evince the spirit of militarism falsely said to be characteristic of graduates of military institutions.

Dr. H. N. Snyder, one of the leading educators of the United States, replied to Professor Edmunds as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to say that we find the students trained in the Sumter high school to be well trained not only in scholarship but in conduct and in character. They show none of the quality which those who oppose military training in schools fear.

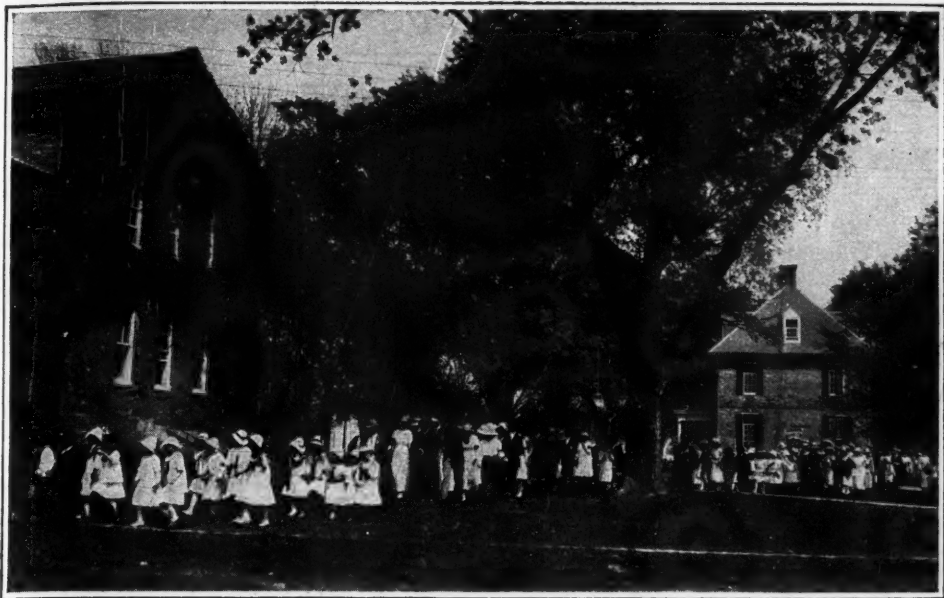
The Mayor of Sumter, Mr. L. D. Jennings, also expressed a favorable opinion:

My observation leads me to the belief that military training in the Sumter schools has not cultivated a spirit of militarism or brutality. On the contrary, it seems to have had the effect of keeping the boys in school until graduation, while fitting them to be soldiers should the necessity arise. I have not seen a single instance among the many boys trained in military tactics in the high school where such training had the slightest tendency toward brutality or the inculcation of a spirit of militarism.

The military value of the high-school boy after such training as that given by the Sumter schools is shown in a report furnished by three members of the National Guard of South Carolina:

1. Since the beginning of military instruction at the Sumter High School, practically all the officers and the non-commissioned officers of the Sumter Light Infantry have been men whose fundamental military training was received during the formative period of life while at the Sumter High School.

2. In comparing recruits coming to us from the Sumter High School with those who have not had previous military training, our experience has been that the former can be placed immediately anywhere in ranks, while the latter have to be trained for a considerable length of time in awkward squads before they can be used at all anywhere.



Photograph by U. S. Bureau of Education

A SCHOOL FAIR, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL'S RE-BIRTH

BY CARL HOLLIDAY

(Professor of English, University of Montana)

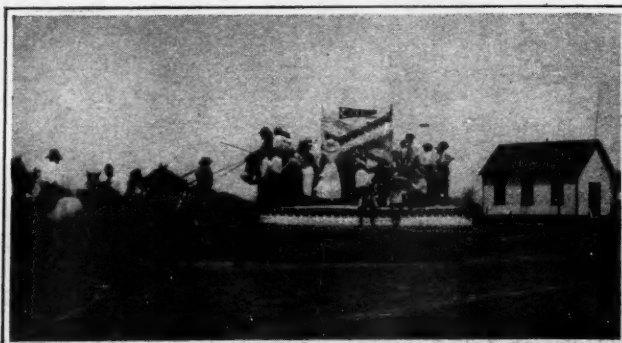


THE COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE IS A COMMON MEETING PLACE

have gained at this age hard-set notions and a safe means of making a livelihood, and that they henceforth travel in a comfortable rut. There is undoubtedly a marked tendency among American rural teachers to avoid such a condition; they are realizing that the teacher who never does more than he is paid for never is paid for more than he does. They are realizing that the day is gone when the schoolhouse was intended simply for children; they are seeing to it that the building is fast becoming the most

important center in the community. Consider for a few minutes some facts about the practical results of rural and small-town educational efforts in America.

Apparently the back-to-the-soil movement has had its day. There is in all probability a large enough proportion of the American people now engaged in producing food from the earth—if they only knew how to do it efficiently. The next great economic movement in America will probably be the *countrifying of industries*. Unnoticed, this movement has really been going on for several years. Large cotton factories have sprung up near the cotton fields; paper mills are steadily moving toward the forests; tobacco factories are less and less in the cities, and more and more near the source of raw material. The tendency to move away from crowded centers of population, with their congested apartment life, to the country and small towns where the laborer and his family may have cheap breathing space—in other words, this countrifying of industries—is growing more and more evident. Uncon-



Photograph by U. S. Bureau of Education
FIRST "RURAL LIFE DAY" IN YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA (SUNNYSIDE
SCHOOL DISTRICT), MAY 1, 1914

sciously, perhaps, the rural and town school has been preparing for some time for this change *through the vitalizing of community life*, through the infusion of genuine human interest into the existence of country and town. In short, the school teachers are making rural life as varied and as interesting as city life.

ADVERTISING SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

In the first place, the rural teacher has learned what the merchant long since learned—that in order to get people interested in your institution you must let them know that you have an institution. *Frank publicity for the schoolhouse* is the new method in several States. If crackers, soap, and tobacco are worth advertising certainly education is worth it. Therefore, in Kansas, for instance, a genuine campaign of publicity—plain advertising, if you will—for the schools is in progress. At Fredonia, Kansas, the school people asked for publicity in the local papers—and got it, and the movement has spread rapidly. Country papers in many sections agreed to give one whole issue to the local schools, and some promised to have a regular weekly column of school notes. It is now being suggested in this State as well as in Ohio that a teacher be chosen as county educational editor or reporter to attend to compiling a weekly column of school news and to receive some extra compensation for the work.

What can surpass

a woman as a publicity agent? In Kansas, again, the women's clubs are being used as most effective instruments of publicity. In numerous sections such associations have complied with the request to give one entire meeting to a discussion of the theme: What can be done to improve our local schools? In both Ohio and Kansas representatives from such clubs regularly meet at stated intervals with the County Superintendent and principals to exchange sug-

gestions for such improvements. Of course, such efforts have led to much talk about the schools, and wherever people are talking about education—whether favorably or unfavorably—they thereby prove that they are at least thinking about the schoolhouse. Such an awakening of interest has had as a result, in Kansas, that some school officers are doing what has seldom been done in America—*publishing a monthly statement of the receipt and disbursement of school money*. Of course, some members of school boards have objected to the financial searchlight; but the public has a right to know where its money is going, and any objection to such publicity immediately arouses suspicion.

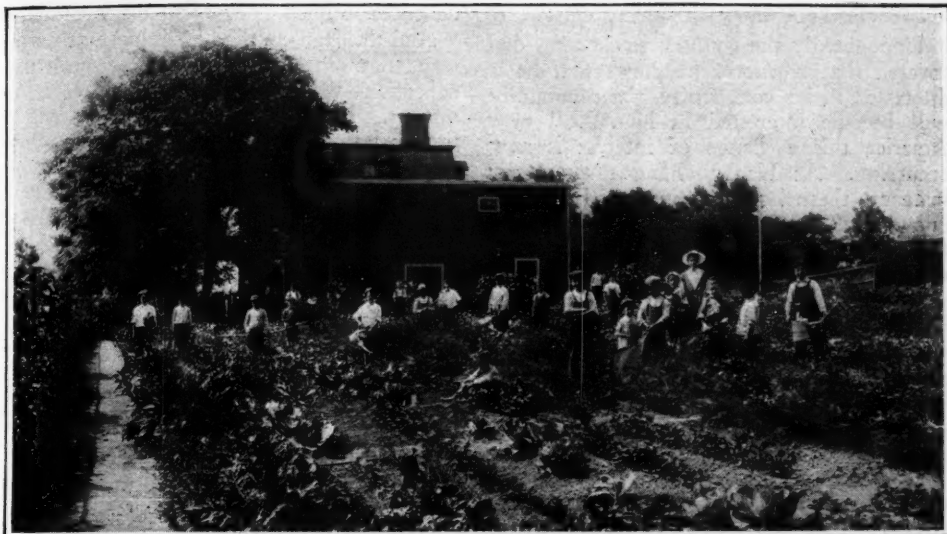
COMMUNITY ENTERTAINMENTS IN SCHOOL- HOUSES

Still another method now spreading throughout rural America of turning the public interest toward the schoolhouse is that of *inviting every reputable form of entertainment to be held in this building*. Long ago the great merchant-king learned that if he wanted people to buy he must get them

into the habit of coming into his store. Thus Wanamaker spends a small fortune each year giving free concerts, while the Marshall Field establishment maintains children's playrooms that are genuinely costly. Just so the rural school is making determined efforts to have the local neighborhood look



A SCHOOL BUILDING IN JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON,
USED AS A MEETING PLACE FOR THE ENTIRE
COMMUNITY



Photograph by Russell Sage Foundation

SCHOOL GARDENS AT YONKERS N. Y.

to it as the source of all community entertainment.

Ask the student of rural education about the effects of this, and he will state that, first, it makes people familiar with the inside of the schoolhouse and fastens on them the habit of resorting to it; second, it causes friendly talk, in other words, *publicity*, for the institution; third, it elevates the character of all performances, shows, and other amusements in the community. For citizens will not tolerate in a schoolhouse what they would allow without protest in another place of entertainment.

ENCOURAGING SANE AMUSEMENTS

The average American does not realize how vast this movement has become. In forty-five leading cities of the United States there were assembled at evening entertainments in schoolhouses during one month of 1914 not less than 800,000 people! This decidedly modern tendency is undoubtedly causing profound changes in American society; for, besides the effects mentioned above, this method of amusement induces the young to expend their surplus energy in sane, decent ways, makes local society more democratic, encourages everybody to know everybody, and gives a death-blow to dens of vice. One should not be surprised, therefore, to hear speakers at teachers' institutes in the far West declare that if there is to be a show, a dance, a social, a club meeting, a lodge meeting, a political assembly, a conven-

tion, what-not, see to it that the affair is held in the local schoolhouse.

Recently at the dedication of a rural high school the principal took me to the "game-room," where I found college professors, railroad brakemen, and sawmill hands smoking and playing cards together. My eastern Puritanical inheritance was at first somewhat shocked; but a little thought convinced me that here was the beginning of the end for the low poolrooms and saloons of the neighborhood.

THE COUNTRY THEATER

From North Dakota there has spread another new form of entertainment, *the rural theater*. Founded by a professor in the State Agricultural College, the movement proposes that the country folk as well as the city dwellers shall have their longing for dramatics satisfied. But the country plan excels that of the city; for the rural theater, whether it be in school, barn, church, or farmhouse, is a *community activity* in which man, woman and child take part as actor, stage-hand, business manager, or prompter, and the country production is therefore a more vital expression than the city theater. The institution has spread to neighboring States, and the calls upon the State schools of South Dakota, Montana, and Iowa for acting editions of good plays are fast, increasing. Who can calculate the impetus such a movement may give to the future dramatic literature of America?

A COUNTY FAIR MAINTAINED BY CHILDREN

Undoubtedly the country teacher has discovered that whenever he shows that he is interested in his community, the community will become interested in him. All over America this exchange of interest is now occurring. At Hadley, Massachusetts, for instance, there has been instituted what is known as "Trophy Day," an occasion when the products of all the schools of the community are brought together and prizes offered for the best corn, the best cake, the best sewing, and the best other results of the practical activities of children. What an interest this affair arouses each year! Then, too, the teacher's efforts are not ignored; for prizes are offered to the instructor whose students show the best all-round results. This is really nothing less than a *junior county fair*—an educational institution that is rapidly growing popular throughout rural America, and may change the child's whole viewpoint of country life.

DEVELOPING LOCAL RESOURCES

The old-fashioned county fair has almost ceased to exist in most sections; but this new type, supported by the enthusiasm and pride of an ever-fresh army of youthful recruits, is doing more to call attention to local agricultural and industrial possibilities than was ever dreamed of in the days when the grown-ups conducted the exhibition. Moreover, the junior fair, unlike its predecessor, never leaves a deficit; for the best ears of corn are always in demand as seed, the dresses and other pieces of sewing find a ready sale; as

do cakes, canned fruits, and other eatables.

And this leads to the next important movement now in progress in American rural education—the *school survey of local resources*. Here is an endeavor so intensely practical that its success is assured. Sometimes it has taken the form of pointing out deficiencies, as in the "Good Roads Day" movement inaugurated by country schools of North Carolina, where numerous rural schools have called meetings of neighboring farmers to consider the state of the highways, road experts have delivered talks, and the results have been some of the best country pikes in America. And the benefits of this endeavor have not been confined to the farmer; they have been returned to the country teachers; in Durham County, for example, the improved roads have caused a 50 per cent. increase in school attendance.

More often the school industrial and agricultural survey has taken a positive turn in showing the good elements of the section, and many a community has been astonished at the local resources discovered by the children. Common questions now heard throughout the Western States are: Can you tell what are the financial resources of your county? Why don't your schools make a financial survey? Naturally this practical form of inquiry causes the boy to "ask Dad," which causes Dad to think and inquire, which causes the whole community to investigate. In Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa, various rural schools have inaugurated this movement, have tabulated and published the results, and have even established a *permanent exhibit of county resources in the schoolhouse*.

This scheme was founded, in many particulars, several years ago in an English institution, Berley House School, where not only were permanent exhibits of coal, iron, tin, and other English resources maintained, but also ores were buried in the school campus amidst such environments as would be most likely to exist where the minerals were commonly found; the students prospected for the deposits, sank shafts, hired student labor for mining, planned miniature railroads leading to carefully planned factories, studied marine routes and



Photograph by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

CLUB GIRLS AT THE IDAHO STATE FAIR BEING TAUGHT HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS



"PLAYING HOUSE" ON A LARGER SCALE THAN USUAL. THE CHILDREN AT NEW PALTZ, N. Y., HAVE THE FARM WITH ITS FENCES, AND PASTURE LOTS, AND ALSO A FINE HOMEMADE BARN AS A COMPANION PIECE TO THE HOUSE

markets, and thus learned geology, industrial and commercial geography, transportation, banking, labor problems, manual training, and general commerce in a way that no book could ever teach.

Here in America the plan has never been followed out to this degree; but numerous small-town and rural schools have inaugurated county investigations and established the county-resource exhibit room. In Licking County, Ohio, and at Cascade and Kalispell, Montana; for instance, the school fairs with their exhibits and data charts have been a revelation to the community.

INSTRUCTION FOR ADULTS

In connection with these local "shows" there is often some exceedingly practical instruction given for the grown-ups. Right here is probably the beginning of the next important movement in American education—the effort to continue school instruction throughout the entire life of the citizen. Good examples of such practical teaching were recently shown at the high school of Sterling, Colorado, where, in a three-days' course in cement work, thirty-five farmers learned to make concrete floors, steps, and posts, and at Kalispell, Montana, where experiments in the making of nine kinds of cement were conducted. This is a long step from the old-fashioned school training of

the three R's and birch rods; but it is simply an indication of the coming influence of the rural school as an economic and social agency. And this influence is beginning to be realized by men high in authority. For instance, Superintendent Ray, of the little town of Ashley, Ohio, made his student investigations of local agriculture so famous that the Pennsylvania Department of Education sent a man out to the little community to see how such an unusual thing was accomplished.

STUDYING COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Such efforts to make education vital to community welfare have led to another important step—the establishment of *school chambers of commerce*. It would surprise many a business man to see with what accuracy, confidence, and precision the boys and girls in these assemblies discuss local industrial possibilities, plan marketing, and examine transportation and commercial problems. If all town commercial clubs really went at the work of building up their community industries with similar scientific knowledge and intelligent foresight, America would soon double its productive efficiency. And it should be noted, further, that all such endeavors have a subtle beneficial effect upon both student and teacher as well as the community. They make the



GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAMS OF THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOL AT BIGGS, BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

boy think that he is doing something definite, fill him with praiseworthy zeal to serve his community, make the community look to the school for information, make life more varied and therefore far more endurable for the rural teacher, broaden the pedagogue's interest, and remove the common danger to the American country teacher—that of *rusting out*.

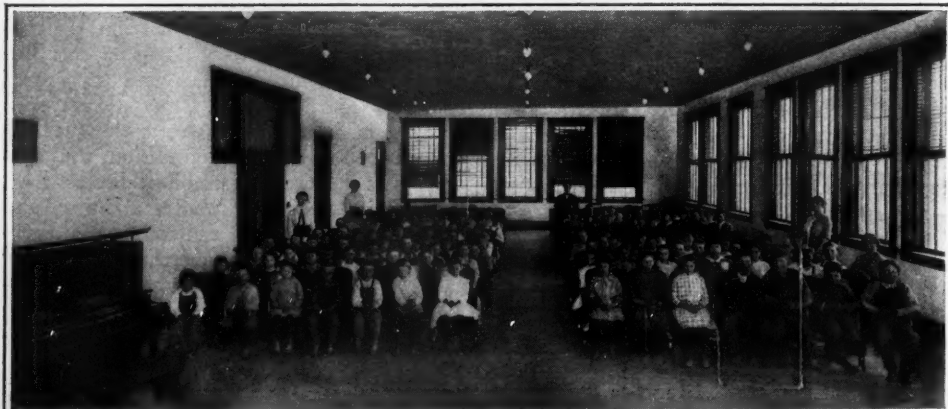
WHAT ONE WISCONSIN COUNTY IS DOING

Imagine what all the endeavors mentioned above might accomplish if carried out in one community! Have you heard of Sauk County, Wisconsin? It is fast becoming the talk of educational circles. Its motto evidently is: "We do it ourselves," with the result

that its initiative movements have revolutionized rural life within its borders. Within five years it has established the following institutions, customs and movements: boys' corn-growing contests; a county teachers' association; school fairs and entertainments netting several thousand dollars for the purchase of pictures and statuary; debating, declaiming, athletic, spelling, arithmetic, sewing, and cooking contests or meets all over the county; a monthly printed bulletin published for the information of teachers, pupils, and parents on all subjects pertaining to local education; agricultural training out in

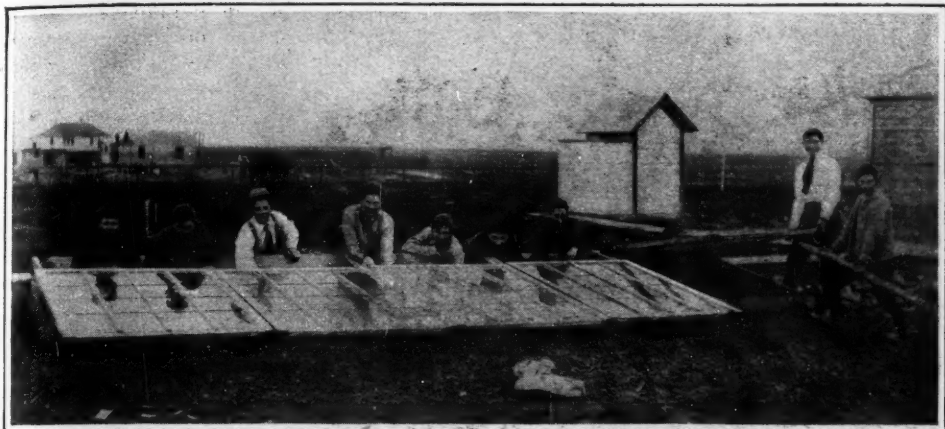
the fields for man, woman, and child; the serving of warm lunches to all students; a rural school survey with resulting maps and charts; school district agricultural fairs; farmers' clubs throughout the county (the first one bearing the euphonious name of The Skillet Creek Farmers' Club); the founding of thirty-two clubs and societies in the county so that everybody can have opportunity to air his views; a county school banquet every winter and a county school picnic every summer; community singing throughout the county.

Indeed, life has become decidedly worth the living in Sauk County. Some morning the people will awake to read in the "school bulletin" that their County Superintendent,



Photograph by C. C. Thompson

ASSEMBLY HALL IN A SCHOOL AT TOUCHET, WASHINGTON, LARGE ENOUGH FOR PEOPLE FROM OTHER DISTRICTS



TEACHING AGRICULTURE THE RIGHT WAY—BOYS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT ST. IGNATIUS, MONTANA. WEEDING THE HOT BED

George W. Davis, has been lured away by a \$5,000 job as head of some larger educational effort; but Sauk County has foreseen this and has lately appointed a deputy to learn all the tricks in this business of making affairs hustle in the county.

We cannot examine in detail all these various important undertakings of this one county; but note the results of just one—the school survey of resources. First, the facts of local and home geography are noted. The near-at-home facts of civics, history, agriculture and farm arithmetic are collected and studied. School district maps are drawn showing the location of roads, streams, schools, homes, halls, churches, creameries, cheese-factories, grist-mills, timber areas, alfalfa fields, silos, pure-bred herds of cattle, orchards, untilled lands, rented farms, running water in farm kitchens, bathrooms, pianos, automobiles, lighting systems, paved roads, and farmers' clubs or other organizations. The survey for the year 1913-1914 showed 24 creameries, 29 cheese-factories, 40 Babcock milk-testers in schools, 530 silos, 850 acres of alfalfa on 325 farms, 391 rented farms, 92 herds of pure-bred cattle, 404 automobiles owned by farmers, 32 rural social organizations, 68 electric-lighted and 78 gas-lighted farm homes, 227 bathrooms, 270 kitchens supplied with running water, and 635 farm homes with pianos. Does any regular Chamber of Commerce in America know as much about its surrounding territory? Naturally, several of these plans have been adopted by other sections; as, for example, in the schools of Kimball County, Nebraska, and Boulder County, Colorado, and it is only a matter of time until every

progressive county in the United States will be rejuvenating its rural life through the very same processes.

FIGHTING WASTE AND SLOTH

A charge commonly brought against our modern American youth is that he lacks economy and thrift. Here again the American rural school is quietly causing a social and economic revolution. A movement started in Garrett County, Maryland, under the name of the Pupils' Economy League is spreading throughout the country districts with surprising rapidity, and undoubtedly will, in time, save many millions of dollars of avoidable waste. Each member of the association wears the league button—what child does not want a badge of some sort?—and upon becoming a member promises to aid in every manner possible in obtaining greater returns for educational expenditures and in saving community money.

He agrees to report and, if possible, to prevent the destruction of fences, the defacement of buildings, the mutilation of interiors, the breaking of glass, the loss of furniture, books, and instruments, and to inform the proper officials concerning bad places in roads, broken or leaking pipes, damaged sidewalks, dangerous trees, and the multitude of other things that are inimical to life and property. Moreover, on the last Friday of each month the league has a dignified general meeting in which plans for community improvements are proposed and discussed by the earnest youngsters. This is indeed teaching good citizenship by the only reliable process—that of being good citizens.



Courtesy of Prof. Garland A. Bricker, Syracuse University

A MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, WITH THE WORK WHICH THEY ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS. (SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, WOODLAND, WISCONSIN). ROSCOE HUTCHINS, TEACHER

DIAGRAMMING THE COW

The old-fashioned primer said primly:

See the cow.
Is she not beautiful?
The cow can run.
But the horse can run faster than the cow.

Little Johnnie would have expressed it differently:

Put your peepers on the cow.
Ain't she a bute?
She can git a hump on herself.
But she ain't in it with the horse.

But the cow is decidedly "in it"—especially at the present high price of beef. So over in the country schools of Ohio "cow charts" are being used to show the student exactly the nutritive value of each section of the animal, and what the proper price of a pound from each section should be. The picture displays the cow diagrammed as the butcher would divide her; each portion is numbered, and the selling price is marked on each section. The children attempt to draw by memory the diagrammed cow, and after five or six lessons can outline that cow's financial anatomy to perfection. No more can the Ohio butcher impose upon the innocent young wife and sell her a piece of chuck steak for a T-bone, or a slice of shoulder for a sirloin. This is beginning thrift at the

right end; for a penny saved is a penny made.

SCHOOL GARDENS

Then, too, this school-garden movement in the rural and small-town school—what statistician can really calculate how much it has added to the wealth of this country? At Canton, Illinois, for illustration, the teachers aroused the Parent-Teachers' Association to the importance of having gardens for the children. The Association put it before the town commercial club; the club procured vacant lots and offered prizes; the town and country papers took it up as a good news item. Soon the whole neighborhood was talking about it. Two hundred and eight gardens were grown, and three judges from the Board of Education, the Parent-Teachers' Association, and the Commercial Club judged the plats according to crop, arrangement, size, cultivation, location, and preparation. They should have added something for perspiration; for the total results showed real work. From that one season's efforts came produce valued at \$1008.80. There were radishes worth \$193.27; onions to the value of \$176.59, and lettuce amounting to \$183.14.

Look for a moment at the physical, intellectual, and moral results of such a movement. It gave direct financial aid to several families genuinely in need of help; it fur-



TEACHING THE BOYS TO MAKE CONCRETE IN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, TOWN OF GREENBURGH, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

nished fresh vegetables for many a table that knew too often only pork and beans; it furnished employment and entertainment for young people who otherwise might have found devilment for their idle hours; it awakened real interest in the soil and in nature; it caused more interest in child life; it created a better understanding between home and school; it gained the coöperation of parents in educational efforts; it trained the mind and eye toward an appreciation of the orderly, the clean, and the beautiful; it taught perseverance and thrift.

BANKING FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

But by far the most important school movement to-day in the interest of thrift is the *school savings bank*. Do we Americans truly realize the magnitude of this endeavor? To-day there are over \$1,300,000 in these savings banks created by the school-teachers, and more than 217,000 children are depositors. Founded in 1873 by a Belgian teacher, Professor Laurent, of Ghent, the school banking system was first inaugurated in America at Long Island City by another Belgian, John H. Thirty, and to-day from Maine to California the youngsters are depositing their pennies and "jitneys." Generally the school keeps the child's money until the sum of \$3 is reached, and then deposits in the youngster's name in a bank paying at least 3 per cent. The amounts deposited in the cities since the beginning of the system have, of course,

been large—\$600,000 in Pittsburgh and \$250,000 in Toledo—but in towns like Helena and Great Falls, Montana, and Chester, Pennsylvania, the savings of children also show astounding growth.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Such are a few of the many vital activities of workers in our rural and town schools. Space will not permit explanation of the many other practical efforts to make life profitable and interesting for every country and town child;—how, for example, in North Carolina and Montana the teacher has set the students to collecting the county legends and history, interviewing the oldtimers, and thus storing up a heritage of worthy pride; how in all rural communities of Florida a careful physical examination of every child by agents of the State Board of Health is now required; how the rural-school warm



A CLASS IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO, STUDYING HORTICULTURE AND PRACTISING CLEFT-GRAFTING WITH WAX



Photograph by Thomas C. Newman

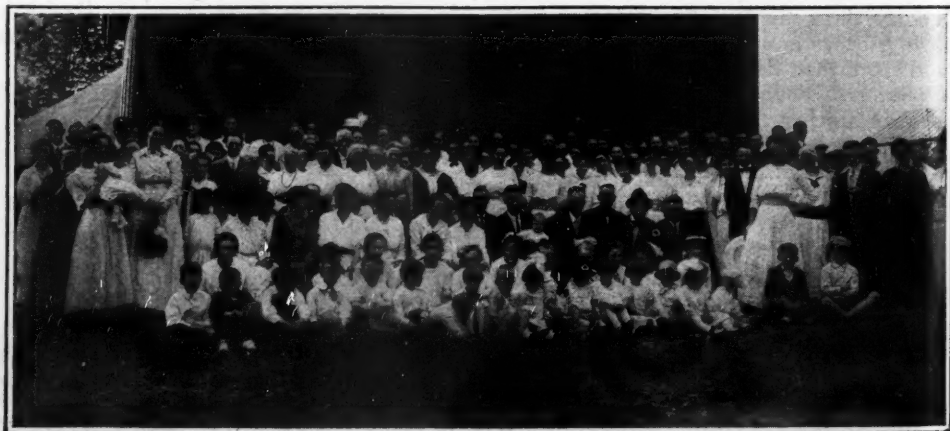
CHILD'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF CHANUTE, KANSAS

lunch, with its well-balanced ration, has spread its savory odors from the one-room prairie school in Nebraska, where it was first cooked, to every State in the Union; how the white children on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana study arithmetic by feeding and weighing pigs; how in some counties of the same State a house and ten acres are being provided free for the rural principal so that he may be more contented and permanent; how in rural New York, Ohio, Montana, and Washington the children are taught to sing, not by some cracked-voiced pedagogue, but by means of phonograph records of the best voices in the world; how in East Chicago, Indiana, and Williamsburg, Virginia, the rural child is being promoted on the basis of his doing his best, and not on the heartless grading system; how the Rural Life Association in Montana has gained such influence that it has induced the Governor to start the custom of setting aside one day known as Rural Life Day for the

study of country conditions; how at Lewistown, in the same State, the schoolboys built four of the buildings in such a manner that the structures are the pride of the community; how—but what's the use? We are only started; as Kipling would say, "All that is another story."

The old fogies may snarl and declare that the children had better be learning how to cipher and spell; the dilettante may complain that we are worshiping materialism; the classicist may wail that the inspiration of Greek and Latin is lost forever; but the fact remains that the present generation of rural children is reaching citizenship with more knowledge and appreciation of its responsibilities and powers, and with more zeal for social welfare and brotherhood than we or our fathers ever dreamed of. Surely the old-time pedagogue was right when he declared:

"Things ain't now what they uster was ben
And people don't do now what they uster did
then."



A RALLY AT THE SCOFIELD SCHOOL, ETNA TOWNSHIP, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO

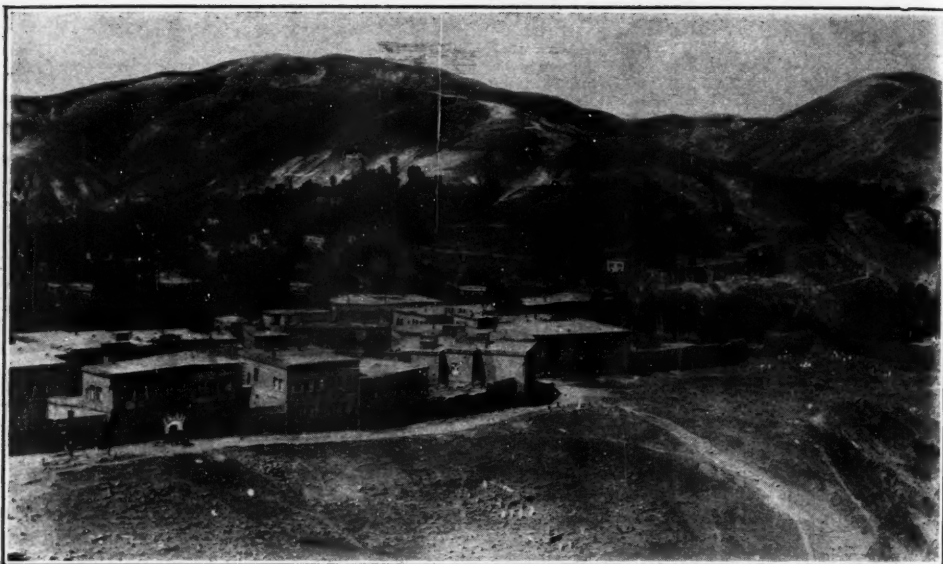
A NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR MARYLAND

SINCE the first day of last month the State of Maryland has been living and working under a new school system—one that is pronounced by those who have given the matter careful study a distinct improvement over the former system. The numerous and important changes in the State school laws came about as the result of a State-wide survey of school conditions in Maryland made by the General Education Board. This survey was begun two years ago, at the invitation of the State government, by which a large portion of the expense was paid. The recommendations of the Survey Commission, headed by Dr. Abraham Flexner and Dr. Frank P. Bachman, were set forth in an illustrated book of nearly two hundred pages which was published and distributed in January last. The bill making effective the recommendations of the report was introduced in the Legislature on February 25, passed both branches on April 3, and within a short time was signed by Governor Harrington.

The new features added to the Maryland State school law by this measure are summarized by State Superintendent Stephens as follows:

1. Members of State and county school boards are henceforth to be appointed by the Governor, regardless of party affiliation and without the advice and consent of the Senate. This is a great step in the direction of eliminating politics from the membership of these bodies.
2. Standard qualifications are established for State and county superintendents, school supervisors, truant officers, and teachers of special subjects. The approval of such appointments by the State Department is required and one-half of their salaries are to be paid out of the State funds.
3. The minimum salary of the county superintendent is fixed at \$1800.
4. Broad powers are given to the State and county superintendents in professional matters.
5. State certification of teachers is established.
6. A minimum school year of seven months for colored and nine months for white schools is required.
7. Compulsory school attendance is required of all children between the ages of seven and thirteen years during the entire school year.
8. Approval by the State Superintendent of all plans for new school buildings and for repairs in excess of \$300 is provided for.
9. Teachers will henceforth be appointed by the county superintendent and confirmed by the County Board of Education.
10. A minimum county school tax rate of 34 cents must be levied, with the right of the County Board of Education to demand 40 cents.
11. State school funds will be apportioned as follows: Two-thirds on number of children between the ages of six and fourteen and one-third on the school attendance.
12. A high-school supervisor, a rural-school supervisor, a white supervisor for the colored schools, and an additional clerk are added to the staff of the State department of education.
13. A primary supervisor must be appointed in each county having 100 teachers; also an attendance officer in each county and a stenographer for each county superintendent.
14. A biennial school census must be taken.

Governor Harrington, himself a teacher and educator of thirteen years' experience, declared that the recommendations of the Survey Commission met with his heartiest approval. Superintendent Stephens has added to his cordial endorsement of the new law the statement that in his judgment more vital school legislation has been obtained for Maryland in a single year than would have been likely to be passed in twenty years if there had been no aid from outside the State.



BITLIS, TURKEY, LOOKING TO THE WEST

(The large building, a little to the right of the middle, of which three arch windows show, is the Protestant church. Back of it, and a little to the left, is the Boys' School, the Girls' School, and the Knapp residence)

ARMENIANS AND AMERICAN INTERESTS UNDER RUSSIA

BY REV. GEORGE F. HERRICK, D.D.

POLITICS in the Near East has long been a witches' cauldron of large dimensions. American missionaries resident at Constantinople have, by the necessities of their position, been obliged carefully to watch the stew without stirring it. Their constant service and sympathy have been given to the suffering *peoples* by whom they have been surrounded. They are there to help the people, who are often in dire need of help.

MISSIONARIES AND POLITICS

Watch the racial and national impact and clashing they must. They must do this the more carefully and warily when the sky is darkest and the storm clouds are most threatening.

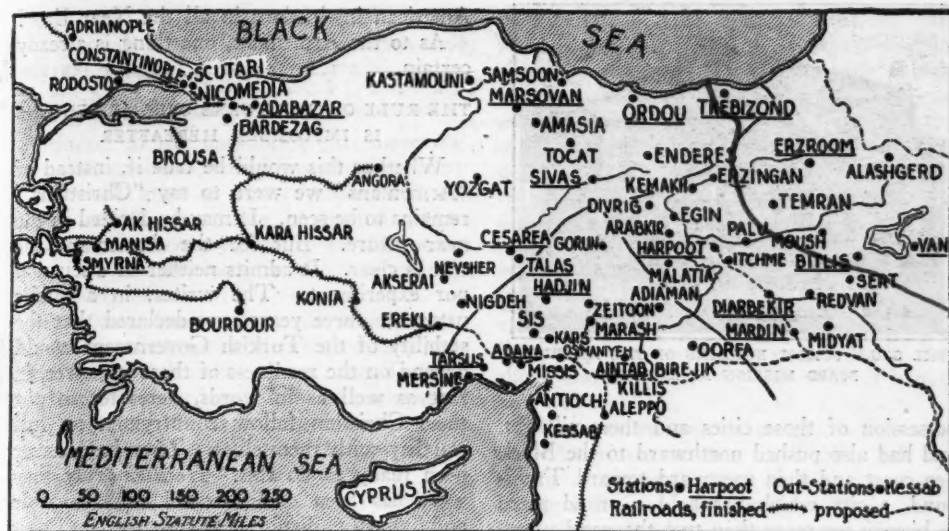
Their friends of the West have long been calling to them, "Watchmen, what of the night? Are there any signs of dawn?" Then suddenly, when other calamities seem to be overpast, when the war with Italy and the barbarous Balkan wars are ended comes the tremendous shock and clash of this world war.

For the past two years no American in Turkey has claimed any "open vision." Those who could remain at their post have done their work under sore limitations, and the work they have done has been, in large part, giving help to those overtaken by terrible suffering. There was never yet a night so dark or a darkness so prolonged that dawn and a full day did not follow. Americans resident in Turkey have lived and worked in expectation of such a day.

TURKEY AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

On August 1, 1914, Turkey stood at the parting of the ways. Shall she join the Allies, her two old and tried friends, England and France, now linked with her ancient enemy Russia? Shall she yield to the three-fold pressure of the Power that in recent years has been posing as her friend, Germany? Shall she take the middle course and keep strictly neutral in the war?

It required scarcely more than "horse sense" to see that the third course alone was the path of safety. So thought the Sultan. Such was the judgment of Yusuf Izeddin,



MAP SHOWING THE AMERICAN MISSION STATIONS AND OUT-STATIONS IN ASIA MINOR

the heir-apparent, the ablest member of the Imperial House, fallen at last the victim of his bitter enemy Enver, the Minister of War. With the Sultan and the heir-apparent agreed the Grand Vizier, the Sheikh ul Islam, and at least two others of the cabinet. But Enver and Talaat, with the *compelling* influence of the Germans, made a majority, and the tightening of the suicidal cord began.

THE TURKS JUBILANT

For a long time the cord seemed soft as velvet. The Turks succeeded far beyond their own hopes. The glories of their brilliant past were suffering eclipse before their marvelous victories over England and France combined. They were to recover their European possessions. They were to drive Russia out of the Caucasus and extend their eastern boundary to the Caspian. They were to wrest Odessa, Sevastopol, and all the northwest coast of the Black Sea from defeated Russia, repossess Egypt and Tripoli, gain over the Mohammedans of India and become, with Persia and Afghanistan, the dominant Asiatic power.

All this was writ large in the Turkish papers of Constantinople last summer. So ended the year 1915—but hold!

THE "FALL" OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

The Turks chuckled over the "utter defeat" and collapse of Russia and the "fall" of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the summer of 1915, because the "defeat" was under his leadership; or was his "exile" due to the fact

that his personal influence in the army was prejudicial to the safety of the Czar and his government!

It seems not to have penetrated the Turkish intelligence that when the Allies had discovered that the Turks—and Germans—had defended and guarded access to their front door, the Dardanelles, with such skill as to make forcing an entrance too costly, the natural thing to do next would be to try the back door. What if that "exile" Nicholas were getting busy with an efficiency and ampleness of preparation equal to German efficiency, all through the autumn months, to do something later on!

ERZERUM

The Turks and Germans had, they thought, made Erzerum, their strongest Asiatic fortress, lying six thousand feet above sea level, quite impregnable to any attack by Russia, and they were taking breath in winter, ready for a spring campaign. Why did the Turks fail to guess that perhaps the Russian bear, legions of them, might choose midwinter in a Greenland climate, under masses of snow, to overleap all barriers and successfully defy all opposition to their possession of the city which was the great stronghold and defense of Turkey on the northeast?

The Turks declared the place "of no military value," *after they had lost it.*

The Russians took no rest till they had driven the defeated Turks southward beyond Mush, Bitlis, and Van, and had taken



THE GIRLS' SCHOOL BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION AT ERZERUM

possession of those cities and their villages, and had also pushed northward to the Black Sea coast and then westward toward Trebizond, a city which has held a proud place in history for more than two thousand years, next to Erzerum in its value to the Turks.

TREBIZOND AND AFTER

Trebizond fell to Russia on April 15, two months after Erzerum. When one considers the terrain on which the Russian armies have had to operate since the fall of Erzerum and the distances they have marched in an enemy's country, what they have accomplished in these four months is simply marvelous. Trebizond is not so important a commercial port as Samsoun and, as a harbor, Sinope is incomparably better than either of these places. It is, in fact, the one fine harbor on the south shore of the Black Sea. Since the fall of Trebizond the Black Sea is potentially Russian, and the advance of the Russian armies along the south shore cannot long be effectually resisted.

The rapid movement of the Russian armies southward is still more immediately important. When Mosul, Bagdad, and the whole eastern portion of the Berlin-Bagdad railway are in Russian hands, Turkey and the Turks will be at the mercy of their mighty ancient foe. Russia has ten times the population of Turkey, and with the knowledge close at hand of the treatment their fellow Christians, the Armenians, have suffered at the hands of the Turks now in power, the mercy the Turks can hope for from Russia can best be stated in minus terms. They are trembling, and with reason, at what the near future will reveal.

What is to be the effect of these stupendous changes upon the fortunes of the Armenian people and upon the stability of

American institutions in all the Near East?

As to the Armenians, one thing is already certain.

THE RULE OF THE TURKS OVER ARMENIANS IS IMPOSSIBLE HEREAFTER

Whether this would be true if, instead of "Armenians" we were to say "Christians," remains to be seen. It may be decided in the near future. But for the Armenians the case is clear. It admits neither of discussion nor experiment. The writer, in a public utterance three years ago, declared that the stability of the Turkish Government would depend on the readiness of those in power, in fact as well as in words, hereafter to put their Christian fellow countrymen on full equality with themselves. They have never been ready to do this. *How* unready they were has been demonstrated with horrible and ghastly distinctness during the past year. Kindly as we may still feel toward the Turkish *people*, the case against their government is closed. Judgment is pronounced. Christians of every race refuse to submit to *independent* Turkish rule.

The Armenians, a race with an honorable record in history extending back more than two thousand years, are still a live and virile people. The Turks undertook their extermination. The undertaking was impossible of accomplishment. There are now living, scattered in many lands, close on three million Armenians. A large part of Armenia has already passed under Russian rule. Before the war the Armenian population of South Russia was very large. Probably nearly two million Armenians are now Russian subjects. The portions of Turkey already conquered by Russia have a large Armenian population.

Among the hundreds of thousands—half a million probably in all—scattered in Persia, Egypt, America, and other countries, many of that people will return to their beloved fatherland when they feel sure that they will be safe and prosper under Christian rule. They count on the growing liberality of the Russian Government in recent years.

Some of the largest and most intelligent and progressive portions of the Armenian race have had their homes south of the Taurus range of mountains. It is yet too soon to tell what is to be the future of that portion of the Turkish dominions, or how the final settlement at the end of the war will leave the Armenians of that region.

Concerning the future of Constantinople the prophet who will speak with authority

has not yet received his commission. There are now at least 125,000 Armenians and 200,000 Greeks in that city.

RUSSIA AND AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Coming to the question which more immediately concerns Americans, the first query which will arise in many minds will be, "Will not Russian rule be prejudicial to American interests, especially to missionary work in the provinces newly acquired by that government?"

It is well known that till recent years American missionaries deprecated any encroachment of Russian power into Turkey. A glance backward will help to understand the position of the early missionaries, and a consideration of events and changes which have taken place in recent years will furnish us with grounds for our confidence that the position and work of Americans in those lands will be stronger than ever in the past.

The writer's personal acquaintance with conditions in Turkey began in 1859. Then, and for many years thereafter, it was not permitted American missionaries even to pass through Russia on their way to Persia or to Van. "My imperial master, the Czar of all the Russias, will not permit American missionaries to gain a foothold for influence in Turkey," said the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople three-quarters of a century ago.

Years later, General Ignatieff, then Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, was asked to order the visé of the passport of an American missionary who wished to pass through Russia on his way to Persia. When he saw that the profession of the gentleman was left blank, he demanded that the blank be filled out. The American Minister replied: "The gentleman is an American citizen. He is to make no stop on Russian soil. He cannot, therefore, exercise his profession, whatever it be, in Russia. I have ordered his passport made out in this form. Kindly see that it is viséd." The Ambassador winced at seeing the corner he was in and for once yielded.

In 1895-1896 the Turks charged the American missionaries—falsely, as they afterward learned—with fostering Armenian sedition, and in March, 1897, they sent Rev. George P. Knapp from Bitlis to Alexandretta under guard, and were prevented from expelling him from the country by the effective interposition of Mr. Riddle, then American Charge d'Affaires, supported

by the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie. It was then that the Russian Ambassador, Count Nelidoff, said to the Grand Vizier, who complained of the American missionaries, "Why don't you send them out of the country?" An edict for their expulsion was issued by the Sultan. Sir Philip Currie promptly informed the Grand Vizier that such an act would incur the displeasure of his government. The edict was suppressed and its issue denied. The denial furnished the reason for the writer to seek an interview with the keeper of the archives of the British embassy, with the result that the fact above stated concerning the edict of expulsion was verified.

This was twenty years ago. Till that time Americans resident in Turkey felt little desire to see Turkish shiftiness replaced by rigid Russian intolerance. Their hopes for reforms in the interest of the Christian population of Asia Minor, based on Article 61 of the Berlin treaty of 1878, had been disappointed by the failure of Great Britain's efforts, though such able men as Sir Charles Wilson and Lieutenant (the late Earl) Kitchener were sent into the country.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN TURKEY

German influence soon gained the ascendancy. This became very evident to Americans nearly ten years ago, in the case of what was there called "the Chester scheme" for building some two thousand kilometres of railway in Asia Minor. The plan was foredoomed to failure, but not at all because of Turkish opposition. The scheme, if carried out, would have been a great boon to Turkey. But German influence, and concessions they had already obtained, completely blocked the American plans. Those plans, if carried out, would have been a serious check on German influence. Indeed, combined with English and French influence, would have checkmated Germany, and the Turks would not have been on the side of Germany in the present war.

PRESENT CONDITIONS

Coming to the problem that now faces Americans and their institutions in the Near East, under Russian rule, the first thing to be noticed is the very great change which has taken place in recent years in the condition of those institutions. Property investment in buildings and their grounds was small in the early years. There was no stamp of permanence in the plants of schools and hospi-

tals. All that has changed. Even our embassy was lodged in rented buildings till less than ten years ago. Our consulate is still so lodged. The separate incorporated bodies that represent American missionary, educational, and philanthropic work in what we have known as Turkey—not including Egypt—are twenty-four, viz.:

1. The American Board.
2. * Woman's Board of Missions, Boston.
3. * Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.
4. * Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific.
5. Euphrates College.
6. Central Turkey College, including Hospital.
7. * St. Paul's College, Tarsus.
8. * Anatolia College, Marsovan.
9. * International College, Smyrna.
10. Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute.
11. American Bible Society.
12. Bible House, Constantinople.
13. American Tract Society.
14. Presbyterian Board of Missions.
15. Presbyterian Woman's Board of Missions.
16. American Friends' Mission.
17. National Armenia Relief Association.
18. Reformed Church in America.
19. Young Men's Christian Association.
20. Young Women's Christian Association.
21. American Hospital, Konia.
22. Robert College.
23. Constantinople College (for girls).
24. Syrian Protestant College.

Besides the above, there are thirty-four institutions, not separately incorporated, under the direction of the American Board:

FOR GIRLS

The College at Marash.
The Collegiate Institute at Smyrna.
The Anatolia (Collegiate) School at Marsovan.
High schools at Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, at Adabazar, at Brusa, at Talas, Caesarea, at Sivas, at Aintab, at Adana, at Hadjin, at Bitlis, at Van, at Erzerum, and at Mardin.

FOR YOUNG MEN

Theological schools at Marash, at Marsovan, and at Mardin.
Collegiate and Theological Institute at Samokov, in Bulgaria.

FOR BOYS

High school (to become a college) at Van.
High schools at Barderag, at Sivas, at Talas, Caesarea, at Erzerum, and two industrial schools at Orfa, and schools at Trebizond and Ordo, the latter under native control.

HOSPITALS

At Marsovan, at Talas, Caesarea, at Sivas, at Harpoot, at Van, at Adana, at Mardin, and at Diarbekir.

The reason no church or other ecclesiastical buildings are included in this list is

*Working with and under the general direction of the American Board.

that, while in the early years of American missionary work in Turkey the Protestant communities were aided pecuniarily in the erection of their churches and common school buildings, this property is now owned and controlled by the native communities.

No details are here given of the great work of the Bible Society, of the publication and other work centered at the Bible House, or of the most important and extended work of the Presbyterian Board in Syria.

The American money expended in the establishment and administration of these institutions during the eighty-five years of their existence has been nearly \$40,000,000. They represent to-day in actual ownership of property a little over \$8,000,000, and their actual yearly running expenses, in addition to receipts from native sources, were, before the war, just about \$1,000,000.

Only six of these institutions have as yet come under Russian rule, but the six institutions at Harpoot, Diarbekir, and Mardin are likely also to come under Russian rule.

The attitude of Russian officials toward Americans in charge of those institutions is all that can be desired and furnishes a reassuring promise for the future. In view of the close relation formed between Russia and England and France, the relation of that great empire to Americans in Turkey has totally changed. In any event, American institutions in that land will, it is believed, be safer under Russian than they would be under German rule.

The hour of disillusion for the Turks has struck. It is the crucial hour for their government, perhaps the hour of doom. For the people it may be a new beginning, the significance of which they can as yet but very imperfectly estimate. Russia has some thirty million Moslem subjects, peaceful and prosperous like the Moslem subjects of Great Britain, France, and Holland. The Turks are enduring intolerable suffering as the result of the entrance of their government into the war. The return of peace will find them stripped of all that makes life worth living. In despair they will cling to any sincere offers of help. Such offers will be made by those they are now told to count their enemies. But Americans only will be so situated that they can give them both the material and the spiritual aid of which they will be conscious they are in dire need. It may be our privilege and our glory to take the lead in saving not only an ancient Christian race, but a vigorous Moslem race also from destruction.

THE SIMMERING BALKANS

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD

WHAT will happen upon the summer's battlefields lies on the knees of the gods, but since the action of the soldier is so vitally dependent upon the decision of the statesman, we may well essay the role of augurs by casting a glance into the seething Balkan witches' cauldron and attempting to descry amid its swirling flux some omens of the hidden future.

Three chief ingredients go to make up the hell-broth—Bulgaria, Rumania, and Greece. To Greece let us first turn.

THE PATHETIC SITUATION OF GREECE

Poor Hellas to-day presents a melancholy spectacle of economic distress, political confusion, and partisan recrimination. For almost a year she has stood literally between the devil and the deep sea. All along her northern frontier has hung the Teuton-Bulgar tide, a suspending wave ready to crash down and blot out her fairest provinces should she venture to enter the lists against the Central Powers. Yet off every Grecian shore has coiled the great sea-serpent of the maritime powers, spurning her neutrality, seizing her ports, ready to strangle her like Laocoön at the first whisper of resistance.

And the peril from without is heightened by dissension from within. While King Constantine and his supporters, entrenched in office, continue to asseverate that peace alone can save Greece from instant destruction and grimly pursue the path of neutrality despite every menace of the Western powers, a good half of the nation follows ex-Premier Venizelos in denouncing neutrality as the source of all its woes and demands full compliance with the Allies' imperious will.

As nearly as can be judged the Greek people is about equally divided on this issue, the lines of cleavage running in accordance with geographical position and economic interest. Roughly speaking, we may say that the mainland is for neutrality, while the port towns and islands are for an Entente alliance and war. This is just about what we might expect. The peasants, whether of exposed Macedonia or distant Peloponnesus, are deadly sick of fighting and long above everything else to till their neglected farms in

peace. But the ship-owners and traders of the ports and the sailors and fishers of the islands all lie in the hollow of the Entente's hand. Ruin might overwhelm them in an hour's bombardment, while the great Greek merchant marine of nearly three million tons could be seized within a few days.

The query naturally arises how the Greek people would act in case of an Allied ultimatum to join the Western powers or be treated as an enemy. This is by no means an academic question. The Allies' attitude towards Greece is rapidly becoming more menacing. At the beginning of the war they counted upon Greek assistance almost as a matter of course, and Greek neutrality has therefore roused the Allied nations to a pitch of angry disappointment highly dangerous for this little people. Russia (never really friendly to Greece), has long been urging ruthless coercion. What has perhaps saved Greece so far has been the strong traditional Philhellenic sentiment in France and England. But even there public opinion is changing fast against Greece, and it is safe to say that the French and English governments could to-day do things which a year ago would have roused intense public disapprobation.

There can be little doubt that the Allies would welcome a revolution in Greece which would dethrone King Constantine and replace the present neutralist cabinet by a provisional government under Venizelos pledged to open alliance with the Western powers. But such a revolution does not appear likely. Besides the fact that fully half the Greek people seems to be neutralist in sentiment, the army is evidently loyal to the King. Ever since the late Balkan Wars a new element has entered into Greek politics—monarchical feeling. Before 1912 the Greeks displayed no special affection for their dynasty, and in the troubles of 1909 the royal family came near being driven from the country. But Constantine's brilliant campaigns against the Turks and Bulgars awakened a genuine love among the masses of the people and made him the army's idol. Since the Greek General Staff has consistently advised the King not to enter the present war,

it is clear that Constantine has done nothing to alienate the army, however much he may have angered Venizelos and that leader's political following. And, of course, so long as the army remains loyal, revolution is almost unthinkable.

Short of some crass blunder on the part of the Central Powers, therefore, it seems probable that Greece will maintain her pathetic neutrality unless the Allies compel her to take sides. How Greece would act in face of an Allied ultimatum it is impossible to say. Very likely the Greeks themselves have no clear idea. Certainly, their position would be a dreadful one. Even a passive state of war with the Allies would spell absolute economic ruin, and since Greece does not quite feed herself it would also mean semi-starvation. Yet, even so, it is by no means certain that Hellas would bow her neck to the yoke. The Greeks are an intensely proud people with whom patriotism rises to the dignity of a religion. The long course of half-contemptuous bullying which the Allies have meted out to Greece has roused in very many Greek hearts a sullen hatred all the deeper for its very hopelessness. If called on to choose between death and what she deemed dishonor, Greece might prefer to die. One thing is certain, the Greek army has been getting steadily more anti-Ally. This is probably the reason why the Allied Powers have recently compelled the Greek government to demobilize half its army.

So stands Greece, encompassed about with darkness and menaced by dire perils; one of the most pathetic victims of the war. We who wish her well may hope for the best, but we cannot conceal from ourselves the stern fact that her immediate future appears gloomy in the extreme.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE

To cross the Hellenic frontier into Bulgaria is like passing from midnight into noon-day. Of course Bulgaria, like Greece, is suffering sorely from economic pressure, and the recent conquest of Serbia was a bloody affair which brought death and bereavement to numberless homes. Nevertheless, in their moral atmospheres the two nations are as far asunder as the poles. Whereas, Greece is plunged in hopelessness and fear, Bulgaria is thrilling with the intoxication of extremest victory. Bulgaria's history is that of a nation possessed by a fixed idea carried almost to the pitch of monomania. That idea was Bulgarian race-unity, embodied in the

determination to annex the Bulgar-peopled land of Macedonia. For Macedonia the Bulgars starved and pinched themselves almost forty years, for Macedonia they fought the two Balkan Wars, for Macedonia they openly declared themselves willing to hazard their race-life. How the cup was dashed from their lips at the Bucharest Congresses of 1913 all the world knows, but few persons realize the half-insane fury which then settled down in those morose, half-savage hearts. Forced to sit idly by and watch the hated Serb root out Macedonian Bulgarianism by one of the most ruthless persecutions known to history, their strong-man's agony grew, and grew, and knew no rest.

Then, in the twinkling of an eye, all was changed. A few short autumn weeks saw Macedonia, the promised land, wholly in their grasp, saw the hated Serb prostrate in the dust, saw Bulgarian armies pouring through the Albanian hills and halting only on the distant shores of the Adriatic Sea. Such triumphs this sober folk had not fashioned in its wildest dreams.

Of course the harvest is not yet secure. The Entente Powers have solemnly sworn to avenge their Serbian ally's downfall, and to visit upon Bulgaria a punishment which shall kill her hopes forever and virtually erase her name from the roster of the nations. But the Bulgars, canny reckoners that they are, have pondered the matter well, and hold the risk of national death preferable to acquiescence in permanent racial mutilation.

This is the best answer to the rumors afloat in the Entente press that, if things should go badly for the Central Powers, Ferdinand of Bulgaria would quit the Teutonic camp and make his peace with the Allies. For, brought to the acid test of present-day realities, such talk appears the veriest foolishness. Peace with the Allies would mean for Bulgaria the relinquishment of most of Macedonia to a restored and powerful Serbia. It would also mean Bulgarian acquiescence in a Muscovite annexation of Constantinople, with the consequent nipping of Bulgaria between these two aggrandized and vengeful Slav Powers.

Of course, so far as Czar Ferdinand is personally concerned, it is not at all impossible that if things looked black enough he might be willing to agree to even this state of things rather than risk the loss of his crown. He is an essentially Machiavellian person with strong selfish ambitions, and it is quite likely that he values his Sofia throne

above Macedonia. But, despite what is commonly believed, Ferdinand does not have the last word in these matters. The final arbiter is the Bulgarian people, a race of aggressively self-conscious, self-respecting freemen who know what they want and propose to keep what they have gained. Bulgaria's attitude respecting Macedonia is exactly that of a she-bear standing over her newly rescued cubs. She will face death itself rather than abandon her Macedonian children, and should Czar Ferdinand so much as suggest that sacrifice he would forfeit not only his throne but most probably his life as well. Since nobody knows this better than Ferdinand, and since the Allies do not show the least intention of recognizing the Bulgar title to Macedonia, all fine-spun theories anent Bulgaria's defection to the Entente camp in case of Teutonic reverses must appear the veriest moonshine.

One rather curious link in the chain binding the Bulgarians to the Central Powers is the simultaneous growth, in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey alike, of the movement known as "Pan-Turanism." This sudden discovery by the Bulgarians of ethnic affinities with their Magyar and Osmanli neighbors may surprise us until we remember that the original Bulgarians were a horde of Asiatic nomads who, in the seventh century, conquered the primitive Slav tribes south of the Danube and settled down as masters. Of course, in time the conquerors fused so completely with their more numerous subjects that they quite lost their language and peculiar identity. Nevertheless, the strain was a potent one, for the old Bulgarians left behind them much more than their name. They stamped upon the stock many distinctive traits which placed the new Bulgarians emphatically apart in the category of "Slav" peoples, particularly as regards the really pure-blooded Slav Serbs to the west. This is one of the great reasons which made the Bulgarians so restive under Russian tutelage after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, and so insistent upon their peculiar race-identity ever since.

The complete breach with both Serbia and Russia after the second Balkan War of 1913 has enormously emphasized this tendency. Virtually excommunicated from the Slav world by both those nations, the Bulgars have answered with characteristic defiance by boldly renouncing the title of "Slav," and glorifying in their remote Asiatic ancestry. When they remembered that these ancestors belonged to the same "Turanian" race-stock,

as did the primitive Magyars and Ottoman Turks, it is not strange that many Bulgarian intellectuals are to-day emphasizing this blood relationship with their present allies to north and south in a common struggle against a common foe.

As regards Bulgaria's present position in the European War, therefore, we may confidently align her solidly with the Central Powers, and so far as present indications show, that alignment can be regarded as a fixed quantity.

RUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY

Turning now to the third primary Balkan factor, Rumania, we find a condition of things totally different from that prevailing in either Bulgaria or Greece. Of course, Rumania, like Greece, is still maintaining neutrality, and like Greece, again, is subject to pressure from both the warring coalitions, but this pressure is so much less acute, and domestic conditions are so dissimilar that the situations of the two countries are not at all the same.

As regards external pressure, whereas Greece is virtually a long, jagged peninsula completely at the mercy of the Allies' seapower, Rumania is a compact inland block, impervious to the Entente's naval strength. In fact, the Central Powers can exert much greater pressure upon her than can the Allies, for Russia is the only Entente Power which touches Rumania, whereas the Central Powers, through their uninterrupted geographical unity, could throw their combined weight in Rumania's direction if they so desired. At the same time, Rumania's strategic position is so important, and her army so large, that neither side could afford to drive her wantonly into the opposite camp. Lastly, the ultimate economic argument—starvation, which might be so effectively employed against Greece, cannot be used against Rumania, since Rumania is not only self-feeding, but is a large exporter of cereals.

Accordingly, such pressure as has been put upon Rumania thus far has been not so much bullying as blandishment. And both sides have highly tempting arguments. Rumania, like the other Balkan States, is far from having achieved her racial unity. Political Rumania contains only some eight million inhabitants, whereas the Rumanian race numbers nearly fourteen millions. The "unredeemed" Rumanians are divided between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and Rumania would dearly love to redeem all of them, but since Austria-Hungary and Russia are on

different sides in the present war, Rumania would have to ally herself with one of these powers in order to redeem the Rumanians belonging to the other. The problem is, however, complicated by the disagreeable fact that if Rumania should be so unlucky as to pick the wrong side, the winner would probably overrun even the present Rumania and do away with it altogether.

Thus torn between her hopes and fears, Rumania has prudently kept clear of all "entangling alliances" whatsoever, narrowly watching for the moment when the outcome of the war should become so certain that she could venture to "rush to the victor's aid" and thus earn an easy reward. This mood has been best exemplified in the attitude of her present premier, John Bratiano. A shrewd, cryptic personality, he has bided his time with exemplary patience, and has absolutely refused to be "drawn." His policy of "watchful waiting" has, however, been maintained only with great difficulty on account of the excessive turbulence of Rumanian domestic politics.

Rumanian home politics are not only an uncertain, but also a peculiar quantity. It used to be said that "Paris was France." That is no longer so, but it is absolutely true that, politically speaking, Bucharest is Rumania. This gay capital, proudly hailing itself as the Paris of the Near East, is an islet of over-refined Western civilization set in an ocean of mediæval rusticity. The Rumanian social edifice is in a decidedly unhealthy condition. At the top is a luxurious aristocracy with vast landed estates; below there is little or nothing save a vast mass of backward, poverty-stricken peasants. There is no middle class worth speaking of, unless we may dignify with that name a mushroom growth of politicians and professional men sprung up during Rumania's half-century of independent political existence. The result is that everybody who is or aspires to be anybody goes straight to Bucharest, which thus absorbs the whole birth and brains of the country. Thus the benighted countryside leaves such abstruse questions as foreign politics to Bucharest, and, conversely, Bucharest has an almost incredible amount of politics.

To traverse the thorny thicket of Bucharest politics would consume an entire article in itself. Suffice it to say that it is as varied as it is intense. Besides the irreconcilable patriotic aspirations previously described, the average Rumanian experiences a most complicated set of emotions every time he considers the different combatants in the present

struggle. He loves France, esteems Germany, hates Hungary, and abhors Russia. To make confusion worse confounded, the warring coalitions have not confined their rival propagandas to intellectual and emotional appeals, but have deluged Bucharest with "arguments" of a more concrete kind, to which Rumanian politicians are said to have unusually responsive palms. The result of all this is the presence of a violent pro-Ally faction, under the leadership of Mr. Take Jonescu, and an equally violent pro-Teutonic faction headed by Messrs. Carp and Marghiloman. Both these factions have done their best to sweep Rumania into the war on their particular side.

But, between the extremists sits the solid figure of John Bratiano, and thus far his appeals for "watchful waiting" have prevailed. Besides reasons of military exigency and foreign policy, he possesses one argument purely domestic in character, yet decidedly trenchant in kind. The Rumanian yokel is waking up and demanding a larger share of the good things of this world. A few years ago he put his demands in the shape of a dreadful peasant rising which brought Rumania within a hair's-breadth of anarchy. The rising was put down, but the frightened upper classes hastened to promise speedy social reform. The simultaneous outbreak of a whole series of Balkan crises made this reform for the moment impossible owing to the exigencies of foreign policy, and the Rumanian peasant was sensible and patriotic enough to recognize the facts and await quieter times. But, though patient, he has not forgotten, and he does not intend to see social reform indefinitely postponed through a rash policy of foreign adventure.

This is the silent force which more than anything else nerves John Bratiano's arm in quieting the violence of extremist politicians and in braving the shouting of the Bucharest mob. Of course, so great is the prestige of the capital that were either of the extremist factions to seize control of the government the country might docilely follow its lead. Nevertheless, Bratiano seems to-day still firm in the saddle, and so long as he retains his grip, and the issue of the war remains anything like in doubt, Rumania will probably continue her neutral attitude.

Thus the Balkans at the moment when the European combatants are girding up their loins for the terrific grapple of the summer's campaign: outwardly calm, in reality seething with the complex interplay of elemental forces which a single blow may shatter.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

AN ECONOMIC ENTENTE AMONG THE ALLIES

AMONG both belligerent and neutral nations the political question which looms largest on the horizon is that of the tariff. Undoubtedly this will be one of the prime issues between the Republican and Democratic parties in the coming Presidential election. We have already given some account in these pages of the proposed defensive and offensive tariff league of the Central Powers after the war. The other side of the shield comes to view in a significant article appearing in the May number of *La Revue* (Paris).

This is, of course, intended to rouse French manufacturers to their perils and their needs, but it is of interest also to every American firm having dealings with foreign countries.

That Americans are becoming conscious of the pressing importance of our attitude towards the tariff is, indeed, evidenced by two developments of the past month. One is President Wilson's message concerning an "anti-dumping" tariff law to protect our industries from disastrous competition on the resumption of the activities of peace in the depleted belligerent countries. The other is the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Bailey, of Pennsylvania, to establish a Pan-American trade league, providing that after July, 1916, we will admit free the products of any country in "the two Americas" which will admit our own products free. "By passing this bill," says the well-known editor, Herbert Quick, "Congress may establish a great trade kingdom for the two Americas, which would be based on friendship and amity . . ."

It is precisely such an economic entente that the writer in *La Revue* urges upon the Allies in the article from which we abstract the following paragraphs:

At its last congress the French Socialist party

declared that it did not desire the economic ruin of the Central Empires. This idealistic affirmation was a deplorable error. It is obvious, in fact, that if Germany can reconquer, after a brief period, the place in the world which she held before the war, she will support and fortify her economic expansion by her military power. Consequently this dangerous militarism, combated for so many reasons and with such admirable energy by the proletariat, will soon revive stronger than ever.

After a truce of a few years, caused by the general exhaustion, the struggle will be renewed with even greater violence, but we must not merely admit this possibility, we must interdict even the simple hypothesis of such a thing.

In the treaty of peace it will not suffice to exact the restitution of Alsace, Lorraine, Trente, Trieste, and the other regions unjustly annexed. It will not suffice to demand the evacuation of Belgium, of Serbia, of Montenegro, and of the other countries invaded and oppressed. It will not suffice to reestablish the autonomy of Poland, Bohemia, and the other nations which have been reduced to a sort of slavery. It is needful to demand imperiously economic advantages such as may guarantee the faithful execution of treaties, and prevent forever any new criminal attempt on the part of our enemies.

After this introduction, the author, Mr. B. Sancholle-Heurax, proceeds to recommend an immediate preparation of the ground for the formation of an economic entente among the Allied Powers, saying that the Germans, who feel that they are already vanquished in the field of arms, well understand that it is only by economic struggle that they can hope to reconquer the world.

Their emissaries circulate among their allies, among the neutrals, and even among their enemies, preparing the bases of a future customs league. Count Andrássy already proposes an immense *Zollverein* comprising the Central Empires, the countries they believe themselves to have conquered, and the Balkans, which will enter into victorious conflict against the nations of the *Entente*. As *Le Matin* says: They will exert all their industrial power to assure themselves of commercial empire, industrial

empire, banking empire—in short *Empire*.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* declares not without reason that the economic organization of the Central Empires far surpasses in importance the question of annexations from the point of view of possible results. We may equally affirm that the economic results from a union of the Allies and the countries which may join them, will far surpass the moral, financial, and political benefits of victory.

We must needs then prepare ourselves now and without loss of time. France and its Allies, at the end of this immense war, must no longer be tributary to Germany. Innumerable have been the faults committed in the past. . . . The lesson has been severe—may it be profitable! To fall back into the same errors would be unpardonable, would be criminal, for it would mean after a brief interval, a new war . . . even more terrible.

It is true that future commercial treaties are already being discussed, and a dangerous trend seems to prevail, which may be thus defined: Protection among the Allies with the doctrine of the most favored nation, and Draconian protection against the Central Empires; in other words, intestine war among the Allies, a common fight against Germany. This formula . . . would be a fatal error, for, opposed to the Germanic Customs League, it would end in indubitable and disastrous economic defeat. Against the future German *Zollverein* one victorious path alone is open to the Allies, that of Free Trade. . . .

To obtain this result treaties of commerce are not sufficient. It is necessary to have a loyal *entente* between the industrials, the merchants, and the agriculturists of the friendly countries. Each nation must resolve to accomplish profound modifications in industry, commerce, and culture, with the object of aiding each other and never injuring each other. These changes and improvements must be studied in common accord by those interested; they should discuss them, propose them to their governments, and impose their determined will to these ends, basing it on convincing economic reasons and accomplished facts.

The foregoing remarks are of general interest, both to Allied and neutral Powers. The next section of this article is entitled "Latin Organization," and deals specifically with the methods of forming a close reciprocity between France and Italy. The author quotes Italian writers as to the importance of establishing mutually favorable relations between the two countries—thus opposing a Latin union to a Teutonic union. Such relations, it is believed, may be established in mining interests, in agricultural interests, in manufacturing, and in labor interests. It is advised also that a financial union be formed to support the primary economic union, and especially to relieve Italy from pressure by Berlin bankers.

The third and fourth sections of this timely article are devoted to an arraignment of French manufacturers and merchants for their lax and unenterprising methods towards extending their foreign trade, and the writer urges the adoption of both commercial and governmental reforms in words which may well be taken to heart by American firms anxious to develop their foreign relations. Incidentally, he lauds the German methods of procedure and advises emulation of these.

In speaking of the governmental reforms necessary, the writer scores French consuls rather severely and gives a contrasting picture in favor of German efficiency, based on a report made by a French officer who was charged at the beginning of the war with seizing the archives of a German consulate in Morocco.

THE SHIPPING CRISIS IN EUROPE

IT is a well-worn statement that the markets of the whole world are open to the Entente Allies and to the neutral countries of Europe, while the Teutonic powers are cut off from foreign commerce. This is a statement which should be made only with important qualifications. The cost of ocean transportation is increasing by leaps and bounds. The results of this increase, felt throughout Europe, are becoming almost as serious as those of a blockade. This startling and unprecedented situation, especially as it affects France, is analyzed in an article by M. Auguste Pawlowski, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris).

The rapid increase in freight charges has, the author tells us, sometimes been attributed

to the machinations of speculators, but this is largely a fallacy. It is really due to several causes. In the first place, the tonnage of ships engaged in international trade has been very sensibly reduced since the war began by (1) requisitions and (2) "accidents" at sea. Each of the great French steamship lines has been obliged to turn over to the state a considerable part of its fleet; more than half in some cases. It is estimated that about 40 per cent. of the total tonnage of the French merchant marine has been thus diverted to the use of the government. Marine disasters from August, 1914, to the end of 1915 involved a loss to French shipping of fifty-three vessels, aggregating 85,325 tons. Lastly, French vessels amounting to 16,078

tons are blockaded in foreign ports, especially in the Levant.

A similar situation exists in Great Britain and Italy. The British Government has requisitioned 800 ships of 1000 tons and over, while forty-two British ships are held in hostile ports and seventy-eight in the Baltic and Black seas. It has been estimated that of 50,000,000 tons of shipping available throughout the world in the middle of 1914, more than 15,000,000 have been withdrawn; viz., 8,000,000 by government requisition in France, Great Britain, and Italy; 6,000,000 by the immobilization of German and Austrian shipping; and 1,000,000 by disasters at sea.

Thus, even if the demand for transportation facilities had remained constant, freight charges would have been augmented; but the fact is that imports have greatly increased. In France imports were 50 per cent. greater in 1915 than in 1913. Unfortunately the export trade has, meanwhile, fallen off. The result is that shipping facilities can be fully used only in one direction. In 1914 23 per cent. of the vessels visiting French ports departed in ballast, while in 1915 the proportion had risen to 58 per cent. Hence freight charges on imports tend to be based on the expense of the double voyage, to and from the foreign port. The same situation exists in railway traffic; trains running loaded to the interior and returning empty to the seaports.

Here we have three principal causes for the extraordinary rise in freights, but there

are others. The expenses of navigation have increased immensely. At the port of Marseilles the price of coal was 28 francs a ton in 1914; it is now 140 francs. The cost of lubricating oils has doubled. Food for the crew costs half again as much as before the war. Rates of marine insurance have risen on account of new perils to navigation in the shape of submarines and mines. Repairs are difficult to obtain. Above all, on account of the scarcity of labor and the demands made upon shipyards by the various governments, the price of ships has soared to an extraordinary level. According to the British shipping journal *Fair Play*, a cargo steamer of 7500 tons, which in 1910 could be bought for 36,500 pounds sterling, now commands about four times that amount.

Finally, in consequence of the scarcity of labor and of railway rolling stock, the work of loading and discharging cargo is attended by serious delays, entailing heavy demurrage charges and an extraordinary congestion of the ports. At Dieppe alone, during the first half of 1915, no less than 35,000 to 40,000 francs a day was paid for demurrage. It is believed that the total expense at French ports under this head will amount to 725,000,000 francs a year.

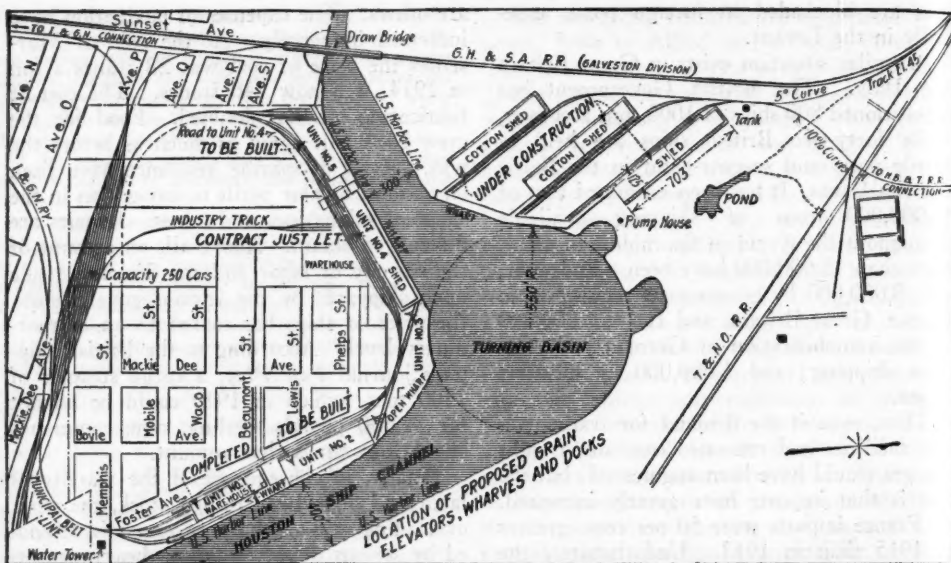
All these circumstances have conspired to bring about a veritable crisis in freights. From Australia, India, and America the transportation charges to Europe have doubled and trebled. The charge for transporting a ton of coal from Wales to Marseilles is ten times the rate prevailing before the war.

HOUSTON—AN INLAND SEAPORT

HOUSTON, Texas, is situated fifty miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, on an insignificant stream known as Buffalo Bayou. Yet more than forty years ago a line of steamers and sailing vessels was in operation between Houston and New York City. The dredging of a channel 100 feet wide and twelve feet deep through the waters connecting Houston with the Gulf—viz., Lower and Upper Galveston Bay, San Jacinto Bay and River, and Buffalo Bayou—was begun in 1871. For several years after this waterway was opened many vessels plied between Houston and the outside world, but with the increasing size and draft of ocean shipping this traffic gradually died out. In 1899 plans were made for a twenty-five-foot channel, but the

work of dredging it was carried on in a piecemeal and half-hearted way for years. Finally, in 1910, the citizens of Harris County, in which Houston is situated, proposed to the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Congress to contribute half the funds needed to finish the work, provided Congress would appropriate the rest and take measures to ensure prompt completion. The proposal was accepted, work was begun in 1912, and in the autumn of 1914 the Houston Ship Channel was announced as an accomplished fact.

This was, however, only the first step in great undertakings which will ultimately, it is believed, make Houston the leading Gulf port. More recent work, and the plans for the future, are reviewed in the *Engineering*



From the Engineering News.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE PORT OF HOUSTON, TEX., SHOWING COMPLETED AND PROJECTED DEVELOPMENTS

News, from which the illustration on this page is taken.

The ship channel has an average depth of $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet from Bolivar Roads, opposite Galveston, to the turning basin at its inland extremity, lying within the city limits of Houston, but seven miles by water and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line below the business center of the town. The port authorities hope ultimately to have a channel 250 feet wide with a minimum depth of thirty-five feet. Moreover, a plan is on foot, under private auspices, to develop the channel above the turning basin and nearer to the city at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000.

Soon after the completion of the present channel the city took up the development of the municipal port. A bond issue of \$3,000,000 was voted and sold, and the construction of wharf and docking facilities was at once begun. To February 1, 1916, about \$1,100,000 of the \$3,000,000 had been expended, and contracts for the expenditure of about \$1,000,000 more were about to be let. The constructions finished and under way consist of wharves and cotton sheds, while the turning basin, originally excavated to a diameter of 600 feet, is being widened to a diameter of 1100 feet. The amount of excavation required is very great, owing to the fact that the banks of the basin are from twenty to thirty feet above the water level. The city already

owns 237 acres of land fronting the basin and channel, and the purchase of additional land is contemplated. On the side of the channel opposite the cotton sheds a great grain elevator will be constructed, together with track sheds, driers, loading-conveyor galleries, and other facilities for transshipping grain. All these improvements will be owned and operated by the city.

The belt-line railway and all the railway yards and wharf connections will be operated as a municipal enterprise. It is proposed to establish zones of uniform charges for transportation from all points within the city. The municipal railway has connections with all the city railway systems, which, counting as distinct the separate divisions of the same railway, number seventeen. Houston is already one of the largest concentration and shipping points for cotton. The cotton shipments already amount to approximately 3,000,000 bales annually.

In a word, thanks to the enterprise and public spirit of her citizens, Houston is about to enter the ranks of great American seaports. To quote an earlier article in the *Engineering News*:

As the waterway connects with other streams and lakes there is available for improvements about seventy-five miles of waterfront, with close rail connection; and with its ultimate enlargement as the business grows and the western country becomes more thickly settled and productive the possibilities for the future as a port are unlimited. Of course Houston expects to reap a considerable share of the trade developed for this section of the country by the opening of the Panama Canal.

AMERICA'S NEW INDUSTRIES

THE European war has affected American industries in two ways. In the first place, we have been called upon to supply the Old World to an unprecedented extent with things that it is either using in greater quantities or producing in smaller quantities, or both, than in normal times. In the second place, we have been forced to utilize our own resources and our ingenuity in producing things at home that we formerly wholly or largely imported from Europe. It is in the latter respect that our industries have undergone the most remarkable metamorphoses. Moreover, while some of the resultant changes may not outlast the war, many will undoubtedly be permanent.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, writes in the *Scientific American* concerning "some of the fields into which American manufacturers have been forced" by the temporary conditions of the war, and which they have found so congenial and profitable that they are not likely to abandon them with the return of peace.

These new industries have resulted either because certain lines of goods formerly received from the Central Powers and Belgium have been cut off altogether or because accustomed supplies from the Allied countries have been greatly reduced by the lack of ships. In either case Americans are learning to manufacture goods that were formerly bought abroad, and this experience will undoubtedly, in the long run, be of more real benefit to the country than the temporary munitions business.

Our principal purchases from Germany, in the order of their value, have been hides and furs, cotton manufactures, dyes and chemicals, machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel, potash, pottery, silk and silk manufactures, toys, glacé leather and glacé leather gloves, rubber, paper and paper manufactures, and salt. Of these classes there are several of which Germany has had a practical monopoly—such as dyes and certain chemicals, potash, and toys—and the effect of cutting off some of these was immediate and serious. The principal problems we have now before us are the more complete utilization of the coal tar obtained in the coking industry and a method of manufacturing potash from one or more of our potash-bearing materials.

It is especially interesting to learn that "the progress made by our dye-makers has exceeded the expectations of all well-informed persons."

The recovery of coal-tar "crudes" from the coke-oven by-products has now been so developed that the output is more than sufficient to cover the needs of a national color industry. Two

years ago the annual output of "crudes," i.e., benzol, toluol, naphthaline, and phenol, was about 14,375 tons. To-day the estimated output is at the rate of 135,000 tons a year. Some 33 companies are now occupied with the manufacture of coal-tar intermediates. The leading production is aniline, of which the output for 1916 will exceed 15,000 tons. Over 3,000 tons of the other intermediates are produced by the same companies. Large additional amounts are made in the works of companies directly engaged in manufacturing colors and making their own intermediates. The number of companies manufacturing finished dyes has increased from six in 1914 to twenty-four in 1916, although it should be borne in mind that some of these are small companies devoted largely to experimental work. Finished dyes are now being produced at the rate of 15,000 tons annually.

In which connection the *Scientific American* makes the significant editorial comment that "a dye factory may be changed within a week or ten days into a factory for the production of high explosives." Hence the development of the dye industry fits in with "preparedness."

Moreover, the growth of the natural dyestuff industry as a result of the color shortage has been very interesting. The Bureau of Census reports a domestic output of such dyes of \$1,866,000 in 1914, an increase of 32 per cent. as compared to 1909. At the start of the war American extract works were fortunately in a position to expand rapidly and were handicapped only by the difficulty in getting raw material from the West Indies and elsewhere as quickly as it was wanted. The principal increase has been in logwood extract, quercitron, fustic, cutch, and archil. At the same time the production of osage-orange extract on a commercial scale has been established, and this material is now available for the tanning, textile, paper, and other industries. It is being used successfully in dyeing paper. The study of osage-orange as a dyewood was begun by the United States Forest Service about three and a half years ago, and was the result of an investigation of the utilization of the mill waste of this Western wood. It is not at all likely that natural dyestuffs will ever again be discarded to the extent they had been before the war started.

The war cut off the supply of carbolic acid from Germany, but American ingenuity soon renewed our stock of this indispensable coal-tar product, though the price is still high. In order that our coal-tar industry may be a well-balanced one there are a great many other coal-tar derivatives, formerly obtained almost entirely from Germany, to which our manufacturers must turn their attention, and they have already begun to occupy these important fields.

Of American sources of potash we have

heard much recently, but the author tells us that "potash as a fertilizer is about as scarce now as at any time since the war started." On the other hand,

One other American industry has been greatly stimulated by the blockade of German ports—the manufacture of dolls and toys. The rush to get into the toy business when the war broke had some aspects almost as comic as the most comic of the funny toys and I suppose there are now some sadder and wiser citizens as the result. A number of good solid companies have made a fine start, however, and many of the older companies are established on a scale they never dreamed of before. There is one novelty company in New York occupying all of a five-story building that was not in existence a year ago, and there are dozens of other instances of firms that have grown too large for their old quarters. I have talked to a number of the successful manufacturers, and their opinion seems to be that the most promising field is the manufacture of typical American toys. These are being brought to a high degree of perfection and, even more important, into a high degree of public favor.

American toys are even finding a market in England, Australia, and South America.

Dr. Pratt deals at length with a great many other new and promising American industries of which we have space to mention only two:

A well-known St. Louis fur concern is already

dressing and dyeing 10,000 sealskins, using a method formerly employed only in England, and is expanding its plant. This is one result of an agitation for an American fur industry that began soon after the war started. The United States is the largest producer of raw sealskins in the world, and it is also the largest consumer of finished seal furs. This would seem to make it natural that it should sell its own sealskins and dress and dye its own furs. It never has, however. We have in the past sent our raw sealskins to London, paid London for dressing and dyeing them, and brought them back, paying duty double and transportation charges. This added 52 per cent. to the price of the raw skins. The Department of Commerce took the first step to end this when it held the first sale of raw sealskins ever held in this country. It was a success, and has led to the permanent establishment in America of a new industry. In the last year there have been several successful fur sales in this country, in St. Louis and in New York.

Probably no feature of our recent development has been more satisfying than the growth in the shipbuilding industry. Certainly there has never been a time when tonnage was more needed, and American tonnage especially. During the first three months of 1916 American shipyards for the first time in many years took a lead over British yards. For the three months ended March 31, American yards launched 173 merchant vessels of 96,464 gross tons while, according to Lloyd's shipbuilding returns, British yards launched sixty-nine vessels of 80,561 gross tons; and merchant ships now building or under contract in American yards are approximating the British output for the future.

THE LYONS BOOK FAIR AND THE "WEEK OF FRENCH CULTURE"

DURING the final week of April a "fair" or exposition of books was opened at Lyons under the auspices and upon the initiative of the Mayor of Lyons, one of the most remarkable among the brilliant men who are bending their energies to the service of France in her hour of need. Coincidentally there was held a "Week of French Culture," whose purpose is self-explanatory, in view of the realms that have been written about German Kultur. While the two events were independent, though synchronous, they naturally attracted the same classes, including "book-men," of all sorts, whether publishers, editors, writers, or dealers.

The "Week of French Culture," we learn from *Le Correspondant*, was inaugurated by a meeting on April 23d in which the French Government was represented by M. Dalimier, Under-Secretary of Beaux Arts, the

Society of Men of Letters by M. Decourcelle, the Society of Dramatic Authors by M. Haraucourt, and the French Academy by M. Maurice Barrès.

M. Decourcelle discussed the French publishing trade in comparison with that of other countries, particularly Germany, and treated his hearers, many of whom doubtless were directly interested, to some searching criticism.

French production for 1913 was 9000 volumes, that of Germany 36,000. . . . We may say that our 9000 are worth as much as their 36,000. . . . But in fact a notable part of their production was destined for our use, and we had need of them. In two and one-half years, from 1912 until the war, France imported from Germany nineteen million things in print. This was the consequence of the Treaty of Frankfurt and of our own apathy. The treaty stipulated that all printed matter, book, journal, brochure, periodical, catalogue, almanac, should have free entry into France. It is well known that two-thirds

of our fashion journals—apparently our own Paris specialty—are in the hands of German and Austrian firms, some of which handle five or six, rivals ostensibly, but actually lending each other the most profitable support.

The speaker naturally found these amazing facts very irritating under the present circumstances. However, Germany is not the only nation ahead of France in publishing matters. The speaker continued:

England has an enormous publishing trade, unparalleled scientific publications, and numerous popular publications, which are varied, attractive, and constantly renewed. The United States is developing daily her libraries, and Italy produces really remarkable publications at present, with their riches of literature and innate taste for beautiful presentation. . . . Certain important classic works do not exist among us except in *éditions de luxe*. Students who need to know them are obliged to consult them in the libraries; if they wish to study them at home, only the German edition, both cheap and convenient to handle, is to be obtained. . . . In the official program of examinations there is more than one book which is indicated to contestants in the Leipzig editions.

To M. Maurice Barrès there fell the pious task of apostrophizing the young writers who have fallen in the war, no less than 300 of them, including some of much talent, a circumstance that emphasizes all too poignantly the criminal wastefulness of humanity's best assets which characterizes the present conflict. One of the speaker's points is worth noting—it is to the effect that during the past two years very few *chef d'œuvres* have been produced by civilians, but hundreds by soldiers in their letters and reflections characterized by the utmost simplicity. "What displays more purity of design," he asks, "than the *Lettres* of Léo Latil or *La Toussaint dans les Tranchées* of Marcel Drouet?"

What was perhaps the most notable address of the week, however, was made by Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian who is so well known in the United States, on the subject of "The Latin Genius." In comparing the contributions to human progress of the Teutonic and the Latin races Mr. Ferrero said that Germany had deified productive labor, and in a single moment was sterilizing it.

She was conquering the world peacefully by money. What more did she want. The question recalls the energetic words of Kipling. "In twenty years Germany would have owned the world—a rotten world, but hers." She wanted to do better. She wanted to conquer it still alive and within a few weeks.

The error of Germany was her exalted optimism, based on forces of quantity and not of quality, confounding expansion with greatness. What were the conditions that permitted her to develop this dream and bring it to the brink of reality? It was because the Latin genius, the genius of limitation and of order, was no longer managing Europe. Since the accomplishment of the great moral revolution which has declared that human nature is fundamentally good and constantly perfectible provided its instincts are allowed freedom of development, a world of liberty and of wealth has been delivered into the hands of modern nations—but a confused world. The Germanic genius has found itself at home therein, but the Latin genius has found itself somewhat out of place.

Germany appears to be the country of order. But it is the order of the policeman and of the philosopher. Essential order is not found in Germany. And if one seeks it . . . it is in France. She alone followed the Roman lessons and preserved them amid whatever adventures and apparent disorder.

Finally the celebrated historian declared that if it is not this ideal which is established by peace when it arrives, *i.e.*, an ideal of proportion and of limitation, Europe will advance towards a sort of gigantic suicide.

As regards the Book Fair held in Lyons in this same week, its ideals were not only expository, but constructive. Thirty-one publishing houses of Paris were represented, besides others from Lyons and from Lausanne. One of the most interesting exhibits was that of the Vaughan Press for printing Braille type for the blind. The admirable feature of these is that "anyone can do the printing." The type is set with ordinary characters, but each of these bears on its reverse side the equivalent of the letter in Braille points. The printing is done on damp paper and leaves the Braille characters in a relief which does not flatten out when the paper is dried. Since the presses cost only \$50 and an experienced person can print a page in a quarter of an hour, this is obviously an inestimable boon to the blind, among whom are so many thousand victims of the war.

The photographic and moving-picture sections of the army exhibited some striking photographs and films. But the most fruitful achievement of the Book Fair was a small "technical congress" to promote a gathering called "The Congress of the Book," which it is purposed to hold at Paris next July, and to serve as a nucleus for a "Committee of the Book" whose office it shall be to use books as instruments for the spread of French culture. The objects of this committee are thus formulated:

To propagate in foreign lands, principally by means of books, French thought in its different manifestations—literary, scientific, artistic—and to make foreign masterpieces better known in our own land, is our aim.

Practically, the committee proposes:

A. To create at Paris a bureau of information where authors and publishers may keep themselves informed of the interests of readers in foreign countries.

B. To improve French bibliographies so as to better present to strangers the resources of the French publishing trade from the point of view of their respective needs (periodical catalogues of French books on divers specialties, lists of

books chosen for readers of various ages, conditions, etc.).

C. To have competent persons investigate the features in which French publishing is lacking, especially from the foreigner's point of view, and to create, under the control of special commissions, collections of popular works in science, literature, and art, to be published either in French or in foreign languages, when there is occasion.

D. Finally, if feasible, to found at Paris a Museum of the Book, which shall assemble at once the most beautiful models of ancient technique and the latest novelties in modern technique.

RUNNING RECORDS ANALYZED

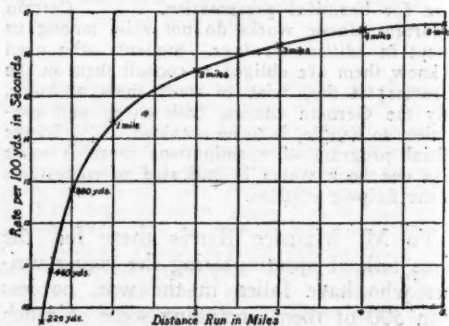
HOW long may an athletic mark be expected to stand on the record books? How far, on the other hand, can the breaking of records continue? For many years these unanswerable questions have been raised by students of sports.

In an endeavor to establish a basis for careful consideration, a writer in the *Scientific Monthly*—Mr. George P. Meade, of Cardenas, Cuba—has made an analytical study of some athletic records. Improvement in technique or method may affect such records as the high-jump and the pole vault, while changes in apparatus may affect others such as the hammer-throw; therefore Mr. Meade selects running races for his study.

In the standard events—100-yard, 220-yard, and 440-yard dashes, the half-mile, mile, two-mile, and five-mile runs—there has been constant world-wide competition for many years. The world's best records for these distances, together with a comparison of speeds, are set forth in the following table:

Distance	Time (Seconds)	Holder	Rate per 100 Yards (Seconds)
100 yards	9 3/5	Kelly, 1906	9.60
220 yards	21 1/5	Wefers, 1896	9.59
440 yards	47 4/5	Long, 1900	10.86
880 yards	1:52 1/2	Meredith, 1912	12.79
One mile	4:12 3/5	Taber, 1915	14.35
Two miles	9:09 3/5	Shrubb, 1904	15.60
Three miles	14:17 3/5	Shrubb, 1903	16.22
Four miles	19:23 2/5	Shrubb, 1904	16.52
Five miles	24:33 2/5	Shrubb, 1904	16.73

A study of this table shows that for the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard dash the rate is practically identical. Here the fatigue in running the longer distance is offset by the greater effect of the delay at the start on the rate of the shorter dash. Beginning with the 220-yard dash, however, the rates increase for each succeeding distance until



CURVE REPRESENTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RATE OF SPEED AND DISTANCE COVERED

(The smoothness of the curve is striking, indicating so definite a relationship between the various records as to render improbable a marked change in any record)

in a five-mile race the runner averages little better than half the speed attained in a 220-yard (one-eighth mile) dash.

Amateur athletic records, Mr. Meade maintains, have every right to consideration as scientific data. Races are timed by at least three skilled timers; distances are accurately surveyed and are remeasured in case a claim for a record is to be made; strict rules are observed to prevent mistake or fraud at the start and finish, and unusual circumstances (such as favoring winds) are noted by judges or referee. Finally, the performance is investigated by a committee of the national athletic board of the country in which the race was run, and every circumstance which might affect the validity of the record is discussed before the record is sanctioned.

So many thousands of men have striven to break records in the standard events that they may be taken as closely approximating the best which man can do, rather than as representing the best which men have been able to do so far.

THE REAL BASIS OF GERMAN PROWESS

SPECIAL interest attaches to an article by Field Marshal von der Goltz, appearing in a late issue of the *Deutsche Revue*, owing to his recent death. An eminent strategist and commander, he was likewise a prolific military writer. Having fought in the Austrian campaign and the Franco-Prussian War, he was sent to Turkey in 1883 to reorganize the Turkish army, remaining there thirteen years. In the present war he was appointed Military Governor of Belgium, then ordered to Turkey, where he occupied most important posts. The strong Turkish defense of the Gallipoli peninsula was due to his efforts. About a year ago he assumed command of the First Turkish Army.

Coming from so high a source, von der Goltz's views regarding the martial spirit of Germany and the desirability of maintaining that spirit are particularly noteworthy. He says in part:

Frederick the Great withstood all Europe and remained master of Silesia. Germany to-day is wrestling with almost the entire world. Her battle-front extends from the North Sea to Macedonia—her officers are stationed in Bagdad as well as in Flanders. We all know what it signifies that we have not only held our own against vastly superior forces, but have succeeded in occupying extensive regions of the enemy's territory; while our allies will bear witness to the essential service rendered by the German troops in the victories in the Carpathians in Serbia, and the Dardanelles. Even Italy's treachery and the well-nigh inimical commercial policy of the United States have been powerless to affect this superiority in any way.

What are the fundamental elements of such a gigantic power of resistance? One cannot point to a preponderance of numbers for we are outnumbered by our enemies. Besides, it would only be shifting the question. For what makes it possible for us to muster and maintain armies mounting into millions?

Is it the splendid organization?—then we must ask again who were our teachers. Technical skill and the industries have helped us. But who enlisted all their forces without any difficulty in the service of the State? What weird magic power enabled our nation to raise so many billions—a phenomenon unexampled in history? . . .

Our old Kaiser William, referring to the signal victories of his armies, once observed: "And we owe all this to old Boyen."

And, indeed, Boyen collaborated with Schornstein, the creator of universal military service, perfected his army reforms, and laid the foundations of our present martial power. The German military strength of 1914-15 is based upon the Prussian defensive organization created at



THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL VON DER GOLTZ

the time of the war of liberation. All that does not suffice, however, to explain the stupendous phenomenon of the present development of strength. Without detracting from the work of Scharnhorst and Boyen, we must look upon it as but part of a more comprehensive whole. The *real* foundations of German military strength are composed of more than one cornerstone.

The writer points out that all the great events in history are traceable to great *personalities*. Ideas and powers generated in a great mind are the driving forces in the development of mankind. Who can doubt, he asks, that the personal moment in the gradual development of German prowess is to be traced to the Princes of the Hohenzollern dynasty. He dilates upon the various rulers of that House in turn to demonstrate his contention, winding up with the assertion that all the world knows that William II must be credited with enabling his people to face their enemies well-equipped, as well as with the development of the

German navy. But beyond such outward manifestations of their influence, the Prussian rulers have by their conscientious, steadfast devotion to duty, their high ideals, their strength of will, been an inspiring example to their people.

But next to personalities [the writer continues] it is *moral ideas* which make a nation great and strong. And what idea holds as commanding a place in Prussian and modern German history in general, as the idea of *duty*? Already the first Hohenzollern termed himself "God's vicergerent on the throne," and that conception is peculiar to all the Hohenzollerns. From the time of the Great Elector that idea has constituted the ruling impulse of officers and officials. Natural, personal interests occupy, as a rule, the foremost place among men everywhere. It has not always been easy to educate the people to a different standard of life, particularly as the conception of the State gained only gradual comprehension.

The nobility of Prussia learned under Frederick the Great's father to regard military service as an honor, and their absolute devotion to King and country has again been splendidly demonstrated—people in other stations of life sharing to-day that quality with them.

The spirit of discipline and order could not fail to influence every class of the nation. The sense of faithful devotion to duty was aroused everywhere. Inspired by that ideal, all economic or political egotism is eliminated. Above every consideration of

utility, above the State, yea, above the King himself, there is an absolute law, to obey which is a matter of course to every free-man. That law is duty: just because that law is wholly unconditioned does it free a man from every other subjection. Many may regard it a mere "empty form" or a pale vision, and yet that idea, realized in the spirit of the German army, has acquired a momentous influence.

Combined with that military sense of duty is the *martial spirit*, which, nurtured first in the Prussian people, has become a common German possession. It is as little comprehended by our enemies as the idea of duty. For if they look upon obedience as servile, they interpret a martial spirit as a thirst for conquest or a desire to stir up strife in the world. But a martial spirit has no connection with either. No Prussian King has oppressed or ill-treated his subjects, even though he demanded obedience; none has sought war, even though he could conduct it valiantly. But, in truth, an instinctive readiness and courage to wield the sword, if need be, with zest and skill is indispensable to the strength of the German nation. A dreamy recluse may be forgiven for raving about "eternal peace." One who lives in the world of reality knows that wars are and always will be indispensable in the life of a nation. It is a virtue, therefore, for a people to maintain an appreciation of military efficiency, to feel pleasure in martial deeds and a soldier's life. It would be a misfortune for our people to lose that sense, and the present world war sees to it that soldiers continue to be the favorite toy of German boys, and that German women regard it as an honor that their husbands take part in the struggle for freedom and right.

SPAIN'S INTEREST IN THE WAR

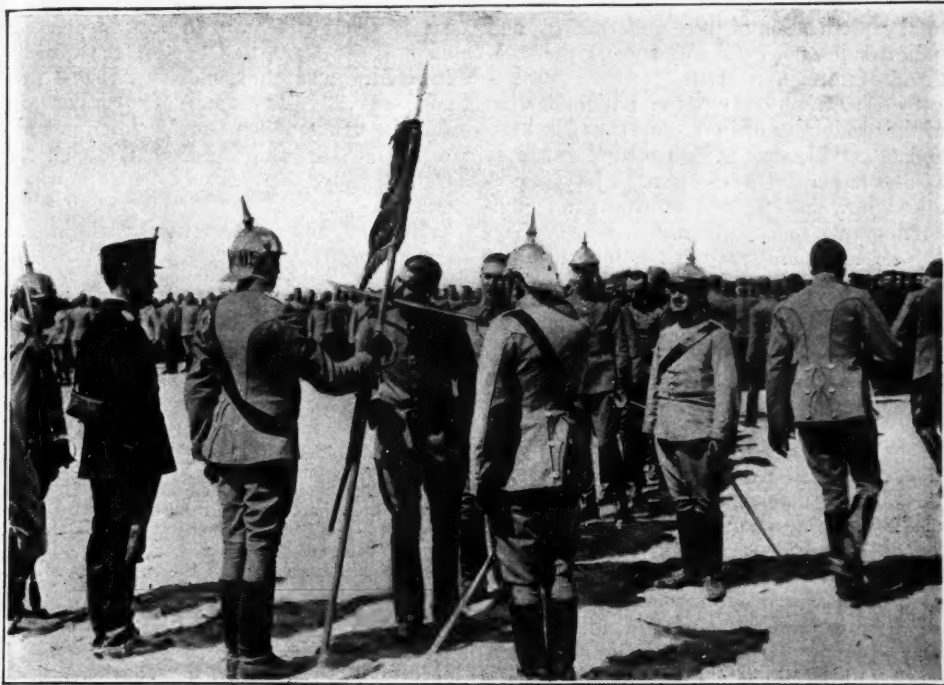
WILL the results of the war serve to arouse Spain from her long lethargy, and enable her to occupy the place among European lands to which patriotic Spaniards believe she is entitled? An attempt to answer this question is made by Señor Eloy Luis André in *Nuestro Tiempo*.

The writer does not seek to hide his lack of sympathy with England, but is in so far neutral that he willingly recognizes the respective claims of the Latin, German, and Slavic nations to their proportionate shares in the control of Europe's destinies. A good understanding between the continental powers and a restriction of England's influence to her own immediate interests would apparently represent in his opinion an ideal result of the terrible conflict. Of what most intimately concerns Spain, he says:

Essentially the European war is a political counter-revolution and an economic emancipation. If the German element conquers in this war, continental politics will undergo a profound transformation. We Spaniards are principally interested in what this change will signify for our national life, both in internal and foreign politics.

One thing that is not open to doubt is that whatever may be the result of the war, England's economic power will have been greatly diminished, and that in consequence of this Spain's national sovereignty, its enslaving chains being broken, will have freedom of action both within and outside of Spain, unless we should be thoughtless enough to forge new fetters for ourselves.

Those of us who regard Spanish decadence as a case of progressive paralysis, caused by a primary traumatic lesion in our organism, and then aggravated by a succession of psychopathic fear-suggestions, believe that the sole remedy is to be sought in processes of self-regeneration. The experimental consciousness of freedom from out-



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SWEARING IN SPANISH RECRUITS
(Ceremony of kissing the flag and sword)

side obstacles to our movements, will determine in the body politic a collective energy constituting the primal germ of a national volition. When Spain feels within herself the genuine desire to progress, she will no longer remain paralyzed. When the bird is no longer fascinated by the serpent, it realizes that it has wings and proceeds to use them. For us and for Europe this will signify emancipation from English imperialism.

In the new order of things, Señor André believes that the Mediterranean will cease to be an English highway, and if it enters into the sphere of action of the German peoples, the Mediterranean countries will be preserved from the danger of being rendered subordinate to England in their maritime development, or of being menaced by Slavic ambitions. It can become a great Latin sea if the Latin peoples enter into a purely defensive league as regards the Central Empires, but one essentially in agreement with them.

In Europe, Latins and Slavs will form the natural counterpoise to the Germans, and this ethnic equilibrium on the continent of Europe will serve as a type of an inter-continental equilibrium, based on the community of interests between Europe and America in face of the menace of the Asiatic peoples. This will at once constitute

a solid guarantee of the hegemony of the white race through the world, and the basis of an understanding between Latins and Germans for the colonization of Africa.

The present stage of Spain's history is marked by a deep-seated restlessness among the masses and by a total loss of their bearings on the part of the ruling classes. The doctors are bold enough to approach the bed on which Spain lies prostrate, but they lack courage to administer the treatment essential to resuscitation.

The restoration of a truly national state can only be the fruit of a cordial coöperation of the Spanish people and the Spanish monarchy. They must be brought into closer and more sympathetic contact to ensure the happiness and the prosperity of Spain. Moreover, all the century-old ties that bind Spain to France, to Rome, to England, must be broken. On these sources Spain has heretofore depended for everything concerning her industrial development, and thus her national independence has been gradually weakened.

It is estimated that foreign capital to the amount of \$800,000,000 is invested in Spanish industrial enterprises, railroads, mines, etc. This represents more than half of the

total capitalization of these undertakings, and indicates the powerful influence at the command of foreign interests.

Señor André sees in the nationalization of the production of iron, copper, coal, wheat, and electric energy a fundamental factor of Spain's national emancipation. The coal produced now has to be supplemented by importing two and a half million tons of English coal annually; Spain's output of iron-

ore is about nine million tons, worth less than \$20,000,000, and of this the quantity treated in Spanish foundries is but half a million tons. The lines of transportation and the banks of issue and credit must also be nationalized and freed from foreign control. Lastly, there should be a reform of taxation based on the suppression of financial cliques, and a progressive tax on incomes and property.

THE ECONOMIC BASES FOR AN AUTONOMOUS POLAND

IN the past winter the Polish press in Europe was engaged in extensively discussing the question whether Poland's political independence would not cause her economic ruin. The discussion has become so general that it overflowed the boundaries of the press and for a time became the subject of public debates and lectures in Petrograd Polish circles. Polish public opinion was divided in two camps, each expounding an opposite theory. The old, generally accepted view that Poland owed its economic prosperity to Russia, and that to retain that prosperity it was in the interests of Poland to remain a unity with Russia, is championed by Professor Petrazhitzky, an eminent scholar and publicist. The new theory that Poland could be economically self-supplying, and that political autonomy would also mean an economic blessing to Poland, is being effectively preached by Stanislaw Pekarski, Polish editor, and a cohort of journalists and economists. In the *Retch* (Petrograd) for March and April, I. Clemens, a Polish publicist, reviewed in a series of articles the arguments of the two factions, and summarized their reasons and deductions. He first outlines the facts forming the foundation of the former view.

The total value of Russian Poland's industrial products reached in 1910 the sum of 860 million rubles. To this sum the textile industries had contributed 390 millions, and the metallurgical—110 millions. Three-fourths of the products of these two chief industries went to Russia. The same phenomenon is observable in the haberdashery industry. When one should add to this the various other industries, like shoe, clothing, furniture, etc., the total Polish export to Russia will eloquently speak for itself. Also, in the life of Poland the most important part was played by those events which in one way or other helped to promote closer economic

unity between Russia and the Polish provinces. In this respect the 1851 marks a historic occasion, as on that date custom-duties between Poland and Russia were abolished. Then, the connection of Warsaw and Lodz with Petrograd, Moscow, South Russia and Siberia by a railroad system was of tremendous import. The Russian markets on one hand, Russia's protective tariff, guarding her industries from foreign competition, on the other hand, furnished the bases for the industrial development of the "Russian Belgium"—Poland, the "Polish Manchester"—Lodz, nourishing and supporting them.

The economic tie, binding Russia and Poland, having become an organic tie, was ignored by the Polish press, it being in contradiction to the traditional Polish ideals and aspirations. But *tacitu consensu* it was recognized by all, and considered as a fact. Nevertheless, no party but the Social Democratic dared to proclaim this view as a starting point for a Polish political program. Only in the critical hour of the outbreak of the war in Poland, when the economic unity of Poland and Russia was clearly proved by events, there began to appear groups and factions in Poland whose political orientation was based on that unity. In 1914 these elements gained much strength, drawing their power from the masses that have been bound by a thousand ties and links to that social-economic structure which came into existence as a result of Polish-Russian relations. These forces, even before the Grand Duke's manifesto, were awaiting some kind of a real or superfluous move, in order to go over to the Russian side and put their trust in Russian policies. "Our Polish press," wrote at that time Pekarski, "evidently considers the question of the benefit to Poland of its economic union with Russia as settled, and therefore evades reference to this ticklish problem, dreaming, one imagines, that we, Poles, will get not only the opportunity for a political existence as would satisfy our nationalistic aspirations, but—that we shall also retain the opportunity for further exploiting Russia economically."

The latest theory, however, is fully contradictory to the above statements. The modern school of Polish economists claims that conditions have so changed that it is no longer profitable for Poland to be united



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BEGINNING TO MAKE GERMANS OUT OF POLISH SUBJECTS

with Russia economically, that it is Russia which is now interested in Poland as a market for her products, and that Poland's economic independence would guard against foreign industrial aggression and promote her economic interests. M. Clemens goes on to review the history and arguments of the new view.

As far back as 1905 the Polish economist Radishevski came to the conclusion that Poland could be a self-supplying economic organism, given her natural resources, her own government, and her outlets to the sea. . . . In 1913 V. V. Zhukovski wrote that "the Polish industries . . . are unable to capture their own home markets. More than a third of the textile products consumed in Russian Poland are supplied by Russian plants. And this import from Russia is constantly growing."

Poland's industrial power is her textile industry. It furnishes Poland a yearly profit of 150 millions, derived from exports to Russia. But at the same time it is Poland's sore spot, as not a single other Polish industry is as much dependent upon Russian markets as the textile. In this fortress of Polish industries—Hannibal ante portas: The Russian products, imported from Russia, like cotton, wool and linen material, beat the Polish products in their own markets. Moscow triumphantly competes with Lodz within the boundaries of Poland. In the years 1900-1910 the export of textile products from Poland to internal Russia was growing at the annual rate of one per cent, while the

export of the same products from Russia to Poland was growing at the rate of 3.7 per cent. annually. "If this process should continue," writes Pekarski, "in the near future the Empire would cease being a market for Poland's textile products, and an entirely opposite situation would arise—Poland would become a market for Russia's textile industry."

The case of Belgium proves that separation from industrial markets, the formation of a state in a portion of the original state, is not economically dangerous. When Holland and Belgium were one state, the latter was supplied with raw material by the former and its colonies, while they in return were supplied with manufactured products by Belgium. Since 1831 Belgium is separated from Holland by a tariff barrier, and Belgian industries, in spite of the predictions of the manufacturers of Ghent and Liège, have not only refused to perish, but prospered greatly.

Poland, therefore, can have no fear of becoming an independent state. Her political autonomy would, if the views of the modern school are correct, be the cause of her economic prosperity, and not ruin. What Poland will need then is not Russia, but capital. With her dense population, enterprise, and political independence she would have no trouble in securing foreign capital, and this would assure for her, from the standpoint of these writers, a brilliant economic future.

GERMAN PRODUCTION OF FRENCH IRON

THE real reason for Germany's persistent attempt to take Verdun is said by Fernand Engerand, a member of the French Chamber, to be a desire for permanent possession and use of the iron mines of Briey. His argument and statistics have been developed by Lucien Chassaing into an article published in the *Journal*, of Paris.

In the opinion of this French statesman, German military leaders and diplomatists have long borne in mind the extension of boundaries so as to include nearby mineral resources which the empire itself lacks. Thus in 1871 the acquisition of French Lorraine brought iron mines which now produce three-fourths of Germany's total production.

Since 1907, Germany has had to buy minerals of France; and in 1913 France sold her four million tons. From that time, this Frenchman asserts, German economists recognized the desirability of acquiring such resources as the war of 1870-71 had left France, and German national aspirations concentrated on the mines of France and Belgium. He also maintains that:

Before war was declared Germany was on the mining land of Briey, and after the victory of the Marne, victorious France had no war material, nor means of manufacturing war materials. Between 70 per cent. and 90 per cent. of her production of mineral, of coke, of cast iron, and of steel was gone. One hundred and twenty-seven high furnaces were running for France in 1913, while early in August, 1914, ninety-five of them were held by the Germans. Indomitable energy saved France during that perilous period, and

all that time Germany was forging cannon and making shells with French mineral.

Germany is dependent upon Briey for her war material. On the 20th of May, 1915, her six great industrial and agricultural associations wrote to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg:

The manufacture of shells demands iron in a quantity so great that no one could have formed an idea that so much could be used, had not our need of it been demonstrated. During the past few months we have needed 4000 tons of the gray cast used in making the inferior shells which we use in place of shells made of cast steel and drawn steel. If we had not been able to double the production of rough-iron and steel since the month of August, 1914, it would have been impossible to continue the war.

As raw material for the manufacture of great quantities of rough iron and steel, "minette" (the Lorraine material) is becoming more and more important. That mineral only can be extracted from our own ground in rapidly increasing quantities. Minette now covers from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the production of rough iron and steel. We might count the war as very nearly lost should our production of minette be disturbed.

This quotation shows how important French iron is to the Germans. They need Belgian coal for their allies and for their commerce with the neutrals. The Belgian coal mines and the iron mines of Briey are the two elements that the Germans most require for their war. Loss of those elements, Deputy Engerand declares, would mean the annihilation of German military power.

TEN YEARS OF RUSSIAN PARLIAMENTARISM

RUSSIA had a jubilee last May. The tenth of that month was the tenth anniversary of the existence of the Duma, Russia's House of Representatives. The Russian press and public seized upon the occasion in a manner truly characteristic of the mood of the transition period through which Russia is now passing. It was an opportunity to review not only the history of the Duma for the last ten years, but also the history of Russia and her government for the same period, unquestionably the most momentous

and outstanding decade in Russian history since the days of Peter the Great.

In the press of the entire country the foremost men in Russian literary, political, and social life gave expression to their minds and hearts in a way that, on the whole, bespoke optimism and hope. It is true there was no joyous jubilation at the jubilee, but one is glad to note that the chronic tone of despair was almost generally absent as well. There was, however, one sentiment that was universal among the progressive elements,



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DEPUTATION FROM THE RUSSIAN DUMA RECEIVED BY PREMIER BRIAND OF FRANCE

and that was the affection for the first Duma. The first Duma lasted only seventy-two days, dramatically closing its career by that sporadic "Viborg Manifesto," adopted and signed by a majority of the deputies at Viborg, Finland. F. Roditchev, a member of all the four Dumas, Russia's "golden-tongued" orator, and one of the leaders of democracy in the Empire, writes in the *Retch* (Petrograd) about the opening day of the first Duma:

A nation was being created. . . . Its latent power, sweeping away all obstacles, found for itself an indelible expression.

On that day, May 10, 1906, fell the walls that divided the Russian people into innumerable classes of citizens. . . . We felt ourselves equals.

For the first time there appeared a tribune in Russia from which Russian speech could resound with unlimited freedom.

There began the work of renewing Russia.

Editorially the same newspaper says:

Ten years in the life of a nation is, of course, too short a period to count results. But this brief period cannot but seem long to those who lived the somewhat rebellious life of our people's representatives. Its beginning seems to them so distant, as if decades, nay, a century, had passed from that day. And what have these ten years accomplished in the nation's life?

Without any risk of mistaking it may be said that the constitutional idea has in this time permanently settled in the minds of the people. It is possible that this may not have occurred had there been in the last ten years no constant and hard struggle. . . . And the people have learned through this incessant struggle of the Duma for a new era in Russian government to appreciate

this institution. Even the most obstinate theorists, who would not admit at first that the Duma was representative of the people, have now, under the influence of a ten years' political education, come to recognize it as such. The Duma has become to the people what it aimed at: a necessary organic part of its daily life.

But has the other side recognized the Duma as a positive factor in Russian life? In spite of all assurances to that effect, in spite of the fiasco of closing the Duma last year . . . we find it difficult to answer in the affirmative. No, for that side the Duma still remains the subject of a struggle, though, possibly, not a struggle for the idea itself, but for the form of its materialization.

The *Neva* (Petrograd), Russia's most popular weekly, remarks on the occasion of the jubilee:

The activities of the Imperial Duma during the first ten years of its existence have not opened an era in Russian national life, but have formed, so to speak, the first preparatory period for it. For the ten years of the Duma's work have helped a great deal in healing the sick roots of Russian social-political life, and it is terrifying to just think what would have happened to us if the great world catastrophe had found us under the old bureaucratic leadership.

The real political significance of the Duma, its real power and moral force, is not to be measured by its passion for power in the government, but exclusively by its ability to formulate the demands of the nation's conscience and the nation's thoughts. Thus, when the Duma stands on the ground of all-national interests as, for instance, last year on the question of supplying ammunition to the army, she really becomes the voice of the people.

In this vein speaks the majority. The

Duma is a power—that is the gist of nine-tenths of the literary material devoted to the jubilee, a power from which salvation is expected. But the *Kievskaya Mysl* (Kiev), a very radical newspaper, which is also generally considered Russia's best provincial daily, is sharply pessimistic.

For decades have Russia's social forces waited for a national representation—and to-day ten years have passed from the day when that dream seemed nearest realization. The first Duma was to open a new, untrodden path in Russian life. The first chosen of the nation were to lay the foundations of citizenship and liberty, to make an end to the past, and open up a bright future for the country. . . .

The first Duma existed seventy-two days. The Duma, as an institution, has been in existence now for ten years. But between days and years in this case the difference is not so cardinal. And if it is beyond any doubts that the traces left by the first days can boldly compare with those left by the subsequent years, it is also beyond any doubt that on the first day of the life of our national assembly, as well as on the last day, that assembly bore the stamp of fateful helplessness.

Paul Miliukov, perhaps the greatest figure in Russian social-political life, discusses the possibilities of the Duma in the *Retch* as follows:

It is hard to make predictions and it is useless to guess how the fourth Duma will end on the

basis of the bloc tactics the remaining year of its life. But one can already say now that thanks to the bloc the Duma had realized some possibilities that seemed unthinkable at the beginning of its existence. Great events are uplifting. They have raised the fourth Duma to an unusual political and moral height. . . . Measures necessary for the organization of the nation, but considered at first to be outside of the realm of national legislation, have come to be recognized as an important and immediate part of that legislation. The program of the bloc (comprising the majority of the members of the Duma) includes such projects which the former Dumas have tried to enact, but without success. It is this fusion that makes the Duma the recognized center of Russian public thought, and the public had come to uphold it solidly in its activities.

No one will deny that there is a vast difference in the attitude of the people toward the Russo-Japanese and the present war, which is due to the profound difference in the two wars themselves. But I don't expect to be refuted when I will say that the calm which the entire country demonstrated in regard to this war, the patience and discipline which are being shown even now, and, finally, the unanimity with which the people have estimated the causes and results of the present war, are to a large degree due to the activities of the people's representatives, who were absent ten years ago. In the person of the fourth Duma, so clumsily brought into existence and so deformed in its composition, we have a national assembly that has won the confidence of the people, thereby acquiring a firm foundation for its existence, free from any kind of accidental experimentation.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

SINCE the outbreak of the war in Europe much has been said and written about the many factors that are working for the regeneration of Russia. The social, financial, industrial and political phases of Russian life have received considerable attention in the press, but practically nothing has been said about the progress of elementary education, the greatest of all factors in modern civilization, in the Russian empire. In a recent issue of the *Russkia Vedomosti* (Moscow) there appeared extracts from a report issued by the Ministry of Popular Education in February of this year. This report was the result of five years of work of investigation conducted by the Ministry of Education among the schools of the empire under its control, for there are also in Russia parochial and private elementary schools, though their numbers are not large. In the report are also not included the schools of Finland and the Province of Kamtchatka. The report "covers" a period of four years, from Janu-

ary 11, 1911, when the first general school census was taken in Russia, to January 1, 1915.

On January 1, 1915, there were in the empire 80,801 elementary schools (with the above exceptions), 9006 of which were in cities and towns and 71,795 in villages and hamlets. In the four years that passed since January 11, 1911, the number of schools increased by 19,764, or 32.3 per cent., which is several times more than the corresponding increase in population. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the last twenty years the number of schools grew from 29,000, in 1895, to 81,000, in 1915. From the year when the plan for universal elementary education had been first drafted, 1907, the number of schools grew from 46,000 to 81,000, i. e., an increase of 35,000, or 74.6 per cent. in seven years. These figures speak eloquently for the strides Russia has been making of late in her elementary education.

The statistics as to the numbers of pupils, teachers, and their sexes are also not void of significance. Thus the number of pupils increased from 4,411,000 on January 11, 1911, to 5,942,000, on January 1, 1915, an increase of 1,531,000, or 34.7 per cent. The growth in the number of female pupils was marked everywhere, but especially so in the rural districts, where the increase in female scholars amounted to 47 per cent. in the period of four years. The percentage of female pupils in the entire student body of the elementary schools increased from 32.5 to 34.5 within the four years.

The total teaching force in the Russian elementary schools consisted of 146,000 instructors on January 1, 1915—an increase in the four years of 41,000, or 38.6 per cent. As the increase in the student body was for the same time only 34.7 per cent., it follows

that the number of pupils to each teacher has decreased in the same period. On January 1, 1915, there were 40.7 pupils for every instructor.

Another interesting phenomenon is the constant increase in the number of female teachers at the expense of the male. Thus, in 1911, the percentage of male teachers in the entire force was 43.5. But in the beginning of 1915 the percentage of male teachers decreased to 37.1, while that of the female force rose correspondingly to 62.9. However, these statistics are not equal for all the provinces of the empire. In the forty-three Zemstvo provinces (the more advanced and civilized parts of the country) the percentage for the male teachers was only 30.2, while in the forty-nine remaining provinces there were as many as fifty-six male teachers in every hundred.

A COÖPERATIVE STUDENT CREAMERY

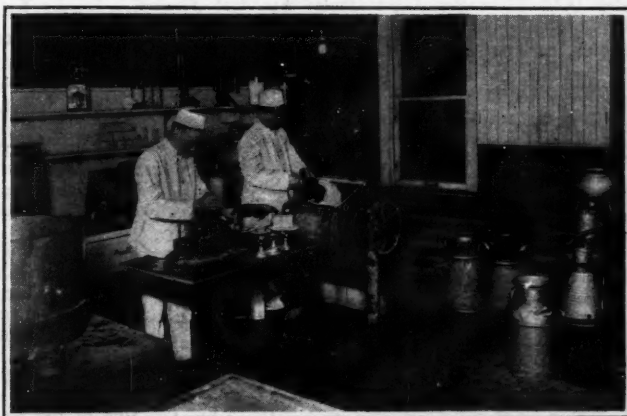
AN interesting experiment in "learning by doing" and in coöperation is being carried out successfully by students in the agricultural department of the Central High School at Duluth, Minn. Being itself new, the department is not hampered by customs and traditions. Less than two years ago—in order to teach dairying properly—it obtained an appropriation of \$150 for the purchase of a creamery outfit suitable for the average farmer. Ever since then the students in the agricultural course have had practical experience in purchasing, manufacturing, and marketing creamery products.

The work is described in *Hoard's Dairyman* by Mr. E. P. Gibson, and although himself head of the agricultural department in the High School and advisory manager of the creamery, he gives full credit to the students themselves.

The equipment, all hand-power models, consists of cream separator, combined churn and butterworker, butter printer, ice box, Babcock tester, acidity test outfit, salt test outfit, moisture test scale, butter print scale, cream scale, cream cans, and minor utensils. The new equipment was received

with such interest and enthusiasm that in the first school year the embryo farmers made a total of 2891 pounds of the best creamery butter in 170 churnings. This record was recognized as a nucleus around which to build creamery practise thoroughly systematized and realistic.

The outgrowth was a students' coöperative creamery with a bank account, a sinking fund,



BUTTER-MAKING AT THE STUDENTS' COÖPERATIVE CREAMERY, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, DULUTH, MINN.

and typical "articles of incorporation." The Student Creamery Company of the high school is an organization among the boys of the agricultural department, similar on a small scale to the most approved type of farmers' coöperative creameries, for the purpose of obtaining both the

manufacturing and the business experience of creamery practise. The student members produce the cream and milk by purchase, and sell to their creamery, profits from which they share in proportion to their respective patronage.

Each member pays a deposit of two dollars, the total of which "stock" is placed in a local bank to guarantee the credit of the organization. Cash received for butter and all other products

is also banked to enable the treasurer to pay all bills promptly by check. A payroll is issued monthly, and there are monthly reports to the student board of directors. At the end of each school year the balance in the sinking fund will be turned over to the agricultural department, dividends will be declared, and the company dissolved and individual amounts of stock refunded.

PRESENT-DAY CHINA

WHAT is going on behind the scenes in China? Is the Chinese Republic a flash in the pan of some imaginative impulse, or inspiration, or is it the outcropping of the steady growth of forces that make for economic and political enlightenment in the vast empire? There are conflicting opinions on the matter. One of the most interesting is expressed in "Present-Day China," by Gardner Harding,¹ a volume that gives a concise summing up of the problems, the achievements, and the prospects of the Chinese Republic. Although Mr. Harding's book was written before the death of Yuan Shi K'ai, he has made a study of conditions economic, political, and social, that in their inevitable conclusions must still hold good so far as the progress of the masses and real leadership in China is concerned.

Mr. Harding traveled in China after the collapse of the revolution in order to find out just what the Republic had really accomplished there. Cotton factories, coal mines, railroads, schools, prisons, the leading figures of political China came under his observation. Peking's Model Prison he finds exceedingly creditable to the social reform spirit of the Chinese.

Ex-President Eliot of Harvard said a year or so ago that the Peking Prison was the most interesting thing he saw in his whole trip through China. I think the "Gate of Hope" is more interesting, but I should place this magnificent prison a close second.

Take the workrooms, for instance. In great, high-studded rooms forty yards square by a measurement I was curious enough to verify, there were groups of forty or fifty men each working at his trade under conditions, if you consider the standard of living of the far East, almost ideal. There were big rooms for ten or more trades, including tailoring, shoemaking, woodworking, ironsmithing, bookbinding, spinning and weaving, basket-making, printing, and several others, not the least of which was market-gardening outdoors.

At the Peking Prison they not only teach them a trade, but they have an employment bureau which connects a man with a job. They segregate first offenders from old-timers, and men convicted of light offenses from those guilty of heavier ones up through second, third, and fourth offenders. In fact, forgery, petty larceny, robbery, and assault and battery are the names of cell rows where convicts of kindred offenses are exclusively confined. The governor confessed that the atmosphere might be rather narrowing, but it was all in the name of modernism and system.

The parole system has been introduced, and the governor has decided to stick to it. Physical drill, an innovation in any class of Chinese society, is held daily, and the setting-up exercise I saw proved that the men enter into it with appreciation and enthusiasm. But the outstanding note of the prison is cleanliness and order. The cells are large and though doubling up is common, they are dry and clean.

The organization of the Chinese Suffragette Society by Miss Tang Chunying, a Chinese girl who had been a student in Japan and a pioneer for women's reform for ten years before the revolution, is of particular interest.

That there is a flourishing women's movement in China at the present time is well known, but few perhaps realize that it has sprung spontaneously out of the Chinese people and is not the result of foreign influences.

The constitution of the Chinese Suffrage Society was impressive. It included ten points to work for: the education of women, the abolition of footbinding, the prohibition of concubinage and its result in making marriage a polygamous institution, the forbidding of child marriages, reform in the condition of prostitutes, social service to women in industry, the encouragement of modesty in dress, better terms of marriage for the sexes, leading toward marriages for love, the establishment of political rights, and the elevation of the position of women in the family and the home.

In regard to present financial conditions in the Empire, Mr. Harding writes:

It is now known that for the year 1915 China again made both ends meet with a substantial balance to her credit. The customs receipts for

¹ Present-Day China. By Gardner L. Harding. The Century Co. 250 pp. Ill. \$1.

the month of January, the best index to China's trade conditions, show an increase over last year. The reorganized salt taxes, which yielded \$6,000,000 in 1913, and rose to \$29,000,000 in 1914, went up in 1915 well over \$30,000,000. The flourishing state of China's government railways is shown by the fact that the Peking-Mukden, Peking-Kalgan, and the Peking-Hankow lines besides accounting for the steady progress in new construction beyond Kalgan, produced between them a net revenue to the state of over \$6,000,000. Agricultural experimentation is being carried on on a large scale, particularly in the tea and silk industries, to the latter of which \$10,000,000 was contributed by the government during the early part of the war for the relief of the silk filatures. The Chinese Government Bonds are still quoted as they have been for some years past, at a higher rate than those of Japan.

Among the possible causes of another war, in case the integrity of China should not be maintained, he sees the coveted control of the South Manchurian Railway, the exploitation of the great oil, coal, and other mineral deposits, etc.; the contest for the development of this "vast reservoir of economic power, the greatest that has been opened up to the world in modern times."

Mr. Harding thinks that the struggle for control of power in China which has been suspended among the nations by the war, will re-commence practically as soon as peace is established, and that America must share in the only honorable conclusion that China



RAW MATERIAL FOR CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE
(From Harding's "Present-Day China")

must not be plundered, nor dismembered for "the upbuilding of China is vital to the peace of the world."

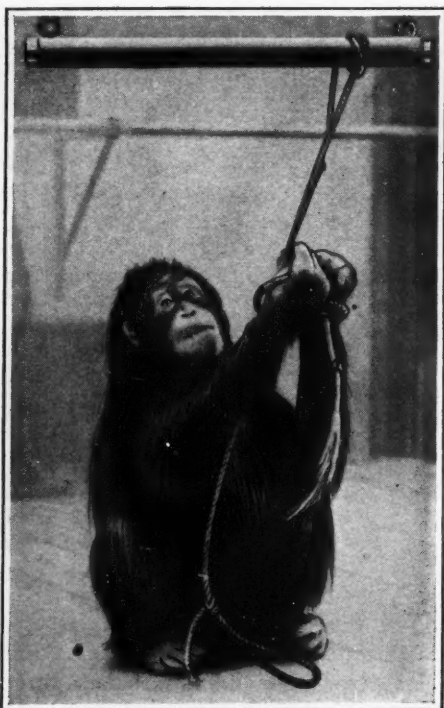
HOW NEARLY HUMAN ARE THE APES?

"IF deaf, dumb and blind children have been taught by beings they could not see to use language they could not hear, would not one be justified in an earnest endeavor to teach the higher apes, with faculties and senses alert and with traditional powers of imitation, to do the same in a limited degree? It seems well nigh incredible that in animals otherwise so close to us physically there should not be a rudimentary speech center in the brain which only needs development."

Dr. William H. Furness, 3d, in an article of captivating interest contributed to the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* (Philadelphia), thus formulates one of the problems in a study of simian mentality to which he has devoted much time during the past seven years. Dr. Furness is a globe-trotter of some renown. His intimacy with orang-utans began a number of years ago in Borneo; and he has since entertained two orangs and two chimpanzees at

his home in Pennsylvania. Of these interesting guests only one, a chimpanzee, still survives. For weeks at a time he spent as much as six hours a day in their company. He says:

In teaching articulate speech I found the first difficulty to be overcome in both the orang and the chimpanzee is their lack of use of lips or tongue in making their natural emotional cries. These natural cries are almost entirely, I think I may say, head tones—shrieks, squeals or grunts, made for the greater part on inspiration. They unquestionably have, however, distinctly different sounds to indicate their simple emotions of fear, anger, and joy. The orang in one respect does use the lips to make a sound indicating warning or apprehension; this sound is made with the lips pursed up and the air sucked through them—an exaggerated and prolonged kissing sound, followed by a grunting expiration and inspiration. . . . My oldest orang would make this sound on command (I had merely to say, "What is the funny sound you make when you are frightened?"). Their expression of pleasure, as I have heard it, is several high-pitched squeals



Photograph by George Gladden, with permission of the New York Zoological Society

"MOLLY" TYING A KNOT IN A ROPE

(At the time when this photograph was taken "Molly," an adult orang-utan, had lived in the New York Zoological Park about nine years. No one knows how she learned this trick of tying a knot in a rope. Molly died about three years ago, a victim of tuberculosis.)

made with the lips closed. Their expression of anger is a deep-toned guttural grunt or bark, much like that of an angry hog.

The writer also describes the chimpanzee's natural emotional vocabulary, which, like that of the orang, is limited to a few inarticulate sounds.

In the case of the orang-utan it took at least six months of daily training to teach her to say "papa." This word was selected not only because it is a very primitive sound, but also because it combined two elements of vocalization to which orang-utans and chimpanzees are unaccustomed; namely, the use of lips and an expired vowel sound. The training consisted of a repetition of the sounds for minutes at a time, while the ape's lips were brought together and opened in imitation of the movements of my lips. I also went through these same maneuvers facing a mirror, with her face close to mine that she might see what her lips were to do as well as feel the movement of them. At the end of about six months, one day, of her own accord, out of lesson time, she said "papa" quite distinctly, and repeated it on command. Of course I praised and petted her enthusiastically; she never forgot it after that and finally recognized

it as my name. When asked, "Where is papa?" she would at once point to me or pat me on the shoulder.

The next word the writer attempted to teach her was "cup." By this time his pupil understood nearly all the instructions given her, such as "Open your mouth," "Stick out your tongue," "Do this," and so forth. She was taught to make the sound "ka" by pushing back her tongue with a bone spatula, and holding her nose as she was about to expire. Meanwhile the teacher kept his own mouth open, with his tongue in the same position. As he released her tongue, he would say "ka" emphatically.

It was comparatively very easy from this to teach her to say "kap" by means of closing her lips with my fingers the instant she said "ka." At the same time I showed her the cup that she drank out of and I repeated the word several times as I touched it to her lips. After a few lessons when I showed her the cup and asked, "What is this?" she would say "cup" very plainly. Once when ill at night she leaned out of her hammock and said, "cup, cup, cup," which I naturally understood to mean that she was thirsty, and which proved to be the case. I think this showed fairly conclusively that there was a glimmering idea of the connection of the word with the object and with her desire. By getting her to stick out her tongue and then by holding the tip of it up against her teeth and at the same time forcing her to breathe through her mouth, I finally got her to make the sound *th*. This was preliminary to teaching the words "the," "this," "that."

Unhappily the young orang died a few months after she had acquired the first inking of language, and the author's one surviving pet, a chimpanzee, has proved to be a much less apt pupil.

Both the chimpanzee and the orang-utan possess a retentive memory for objects in connection with actions; in other words, for the association of ideas; they knew precisely the right key for every lock and padlock in their apartments and could pick them out of a bunch of ten or twelve other keys and could unfasten the lock. It was the shape and size of the key that they remembered, I am convinced; they were tested with duplicate keys placed on different key rings and the right key was always selected. Two of the keys were for Yale locks and hard to distinguish.

The orang-utan and the chimpanzee have been able to learn the letters of the alphabet in order up to *M*. This is merely a demonstration of memory for different shapes in a certain sequence. The letters which I used are cut out of wood $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick by 4 inches square. The chimpanzee recollects quite accurately just the sequence of these shapes in the series. By name she does not distinguish them as well, except where the letter sound is very distinct. *B, F, H, L, M* seem to be easy for her to recognize, where-

as A, K, E, D, C and G are confusing. When asked for the letter I she is apt to mistake it for her eye, to which she points. When the letters are drawn the same size and width with chalk on a blackboard or printed in black on white cards she fails to recognize them.

I do not wish to generalize, but from my experience with a very bright chimpanzee and an exceptionally receptive orang-utan I should say that the ability to recognize the significance of graphic representation is as lacking in the anthropoid mind as is the inclination to speak. The crudest scrawls of the cave-dwellers are hundreds of centuries ahead of simian thought. I have spent hours trying to get my anthropoids to draw two crossed lines on a blackboard. If the board be placed lying flat on the floor in front of them they will draw horizontal lines with the swing of the arm. If the board be placed upright, they draw nearly perpendicular lines merely as the weight of the arm carries the chalk down. With pencil and paper they make nothing but scrawling zigzags, with no method in their madness, and no amount of copy set or guiding of their hands will induce them to do otherwise. They have, however, a decided sense of color. Both of them have been taught to know red, blue and yellow by name, and the chimpanzee can select and place in separate piles blocks colored violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.

The writer taught his pupils to perform many complex operations, including the tying of a knot. But he concludes:

I am eager to be able to say truthfully that my anthropoids have shown signs of reasoning (I mean have deduced an inference from certain premises), but truthfully I can say that I have seen only the faintest rays of evidence, unless association of ideas, which, in point of fact, is merely learning by experience, is reasoning. The chimpanzee, if given the key to the closet in her room, will fit it in the lock, turn it in the right direction, slip back the little spring catch, open the door, get the top of the spigot which is kept there to avoid a waste of water, fit the top of the spigot, get a drink of water, and finally turn the water off. It appears as if in this act there were no sequence of ideas concerted to accomplish a purpose, and therefore to a certain extent there were reasoning. I am inclined to think, however, that such an act with the chimpanzee is governed by a simple succession of ideas rather than by a prearranged sequence of actions, with a definite object in view. It would seem that the inability to compare one object with another or one action with another precludes their mind from either deductive or inductive reasoning, and that their brains are as incapable of reasoning as we do as a dog's paw (for instance); is incapable of holding a pen as we do.

"OUR DISAPPEARING WILD FLOWERS"

"Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?"
—EMERSON.

"THE love of flowers is one of the earliest passions and probably one of the most enduring," and "rare indeed is the person who would willingly and knowingly contribute to the disappearance of nature's priceless heritage, the wild flowers."

Yet in spite of our love for wild flowers, Albert A. Hansen, Instructor of Botany in Pennsylvania State College, writes in the *Pennsylvania State Farmer* that the one-time familiar and abundant native species have begun to disappear. Various causes are advanced as reasons for this disappearance—the cultivation of the soil, drainage, grazing, lumbering and building, but Mr. Hansen thinks the greater number are being lost to flower-lovers because of ruthless, promiscuous, vandalistic plucking of flowers, for the temporary gratification of the moment. This cause would be very nearly controllable if the knowledge of the proper care of our wild flowers were disseminated throughout the country and taught in the public schools. Already many societies have been organized in different States, the most prominent of which is—"The Wild Flower Preservation

Society of America," with chapters in all parts of the country. These societies hope to do for the preservation of wild flowers what the Audubon Society has done for birds.

Says Mr. Hansen:

The saddest part of it all is that in the same manner that war kills off the finest of our manhood, so the war upon plants conducted by the thoughtless collector kills off the most beautiful and attractive of our flowers, while the ill-scented, inconspicuous or otherwise less appealing ones remain to take the place of their more handsome relatives. This is especially true of our annual plants: they have but one means of reproducing their kind and that is by seed. If the flowers are picked, these plants are robbed of their natural right to reproduce their kind, because a flowerless plant will never produce seed. Have we a right to rob posterity of the pleasures we now enjoy from the beauties of our wild flowers? Does not the greatest good for the greatest number demand that we leave the flower on its stalk to perpetuate its kind for the pleasure of those who follow us?

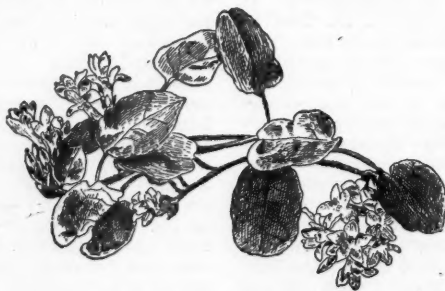
The wanton destruction of wild flowers is largely due to the lack of knowledge of the various ways in which plants and flowers appeal to the mind of man, of their sensibilities, intelligence, and the various phenomena of their life. The study of botany

as bearing on the so-called "human side of plants," will do more to preserve the native wild flowers than any other measure. Those who pluck and destroy flowers are usually ignorant of their essential life, the useful work done by them, the causes of the marvels of their coloring, the various substances made by them; and the curious ways by which they draw into themselves the various materials they need; how they resist their enemies and perpetuate their species, and even secure change of location. Scientifically speaking the simplest common wild flower is a marvel:

"Cell joined to cell,
mysterious life passed
on

By viscous threads; selecting in its course,
From formless matter with mysterious touch
That seems a prescience, out of which to weave

The warp and woof of tissues."



THE TRAILING ARBUTUS

Among the wild flowers that are rapidly disappearing along the Eastern seaboard is the arbutus, "the sweetest flower that grows," which will soon become extinct unless measures are taken for its preservation.

When our Pilgrim forefathers settled in New England, they were loyally welcomed by a profusion of arbutus, the "sweetest flower that grows." To-day the arbutus has become practically extinct throughout New England, except in a few favored localities. The same fate is rapidly overtaking the region of State College. In the memory of the writer, arbutus was plentiful within a short distance of the College; to-day considerable searching is required to find patches of any extent. A few years ago, arbutus was abundant in the region of Cornell University, where it is now practically extinct. The writer is familiar with a region in Cambria County where arbutus was exterminated within the short space of five years. And all this in face of the fact that the damage is absolutely useless, due entirely to ignorance of the habit of the plant. Arbutus is a perennial, rarely maturing seed in this State, and reproducing almost entirely by the trailing, creeping stems, which send up flower-branches at frequent intervals. As pointed out by the writer a few weeks ago in the *Collegian*, if the flowering stems are cut off with a sharp knife, little harm is done, but if the creeping stems are ruthlessly pulled as has been the practice in the past, the doom of the charming trailing arbutus is sealed. If the creeping stems are distributed, the plant is robbed of its only means of reproduction and those who come after us are robbed of the pleasures which we now enjoy.

Other vanishing blooms are the ladies' slipper, or moccasin flower, especially the yellow variety and the white with pink veining, and all other orchids; the shy cardinal flower, the spring beauty, Mayapple, pinkster, jack-in-the-pulpit, lupine, Christmas fern, partridge berry, and white pond lilies. And it is not alone the plucking of these flowers that altogether drives them from the fields and woods according to some botanists. Many flowers and plants refuse close contact with civilization; they will not thrive

in cultivated gardens. When the forests become tramping grounds for tourists, these flowers vanish mysteriously. Surely since we afford asylum for birds and beasts, we can make provision for our wild flowers. There is no higher evolution in the whole plant kingdom than the flower-

ing plant. Mr. Hansen urges the substitution of flowering weeds for bouquets, if we must indulge the passion for picking wild flowers.

There is a large group of plants represented by the field daisy, the black-eyed Susan, and orange hawkweed, which are so marvelously gifted by nature, that it seems no amount of picking will exterminate them. They are known to the farmer as weeds, and their collection will serve the dual purpose of supplying bouquets and aiding the farmers in solving the weed problem.

Mr. Frank C. Pellett, Iowa State Bee Inspector, is rescuing wild flowers that will thrive under cultivation, by the simple expedient of giving them space to grow on his farm. This method can be easily pursued in almost every section where native wild flowers are threatened with destruction.

A half-acre plot on his little farm is used exclusively as a wild-flower preserve, and there are more varieties of wild flowers and plants growing in this small field than can be found in almost any garden in the country. Some of these flowers have become extremely valuable because of the fact that they have practically disappeared from the fields and timberland of the State. The State has suffered an immense loss because of this ruthless destruction of its native flowers. Mr. Pellett believes, and he is preserving all of the species until such time as the farmers begin to realize their mistake and are anxious to make amends by repopulating the roadsides with honey-producing plants.

Cannot other preserves be founded?

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE AFTER THE WAR

THE higher educational institutions of France—their past and present aspects, their virtues and shortcomings, their future duty and prospects—are discussed in an exhaustive and interesting article, appearing in a late issue of the *Revue de Paris*, by Louis Liard, who has filled most important posts in the educational field of his country and is the author of numerous philosophical and educational works. Incidentally, he pays a high tribute of praise to the women of France for their noble fortitude, their heroic, successful endeavor in this time that tries men's souls.

We quote the concluding portion of M. Liard's article, as being of special interest to readers in the United States:

One body of students upon whom we may confidently count are foreigners. For a number of years they have been abundantly represented. One service, among others, that the French universities have rendered has been to point the foreigners' way anew to the schools of France. Prior to the war, Paris, Montpellier, Grenoble, Nancy, Lyons, and other places, could boast of attracting a great number of foreigners. The war has upset all that. Certain countries that sent us their students will do so no longer. But, on the other hand, others that were wont to send us but very few, are inclined—we have sure indications of it—to send us more: our allies, in the first place, our friends and, besides, certain neutral nations that, without openly taking part in the conflict, have a feeling for us which needs but the kindling touch of personal contact with our people.

The higher instruction in the United States—to speak of it specially—has long been tributary to the German universities. Outside of some professors of the Romance language and of French literature, who sojourned in Paris, it was to Berlin where nearly all the others repaired in quest of science.

Here is what an American professor wrote quite recently:

"For the last forty years the great majority of the students going abroad studied in Germany, which had the effect of giving them an exaggerated and partial respect for German science, while they were ignorant of the least equal value of French science. At present, those among them who have since long regretted this state of things, believe that it would now be possible to take advantage of the anti-German sentiment prevailing in this country, and encourage the hundreds of professors in the United States to concentrate their efforts upon influencing students in that direction."

Some months previously, another American professor expressed himself in still more impressive language:

"It is almost needless to say that one of the benefits of this infernal war will be to link more

closely the bonds that Unite France with America. To-day it is generally said in the United States that, on the whole, of all the great nations of Europe, France is the most valiant in battle, has endured the direct trials without flagging, and committed the fewest acts that call for justification or explanation. She will emerge from this war with a moral standing higher than she has ever had. Hitherto, too many Americans regarded France as the country of elegant manners, feminine fashions, and choice cooking. An entirely new side, and a much nobler one, has now been revealed to us.

"Another, more direct, result of the war will be that in future our American youth will go to Paris to study in far greater numbers than they did in the past. It is not likely that we shall be well received in Berlin after all that has occurred, and we are in no humor to impose ourselves upon German 'hospitality.'

"That chapter is closed: German erudition, German science, will never again have the undisputed authority in our eyes which they had before 1914. For it is impossible for a nation that is dominated to such a point by a national philosophy so depraved, to retain its intellectual life intact, to be enduringly worthy of the welcoming esteem which the student body the world over accorded it. And, on the contrary, the noble attitude of France, rising to face the great ordeal, has earned a profound regard for her learning and literature, her national culture, and has given America a greater desire than ever to gather instruction from her example."

These are words [the French writer concludes], pleasant and encouraging for us to hear. Yes, if we know how to turn to account all for which we stand, all that we represent as a civilization ancient and modern, all the humanity in us accumulated and conserved, the sympathetic spirit, a recognized national trait, we can attract and retain those students far away ready to turn aside from the atavic barbarism, suddenly revived, of Germany, and to welcome the Latin ideal, whose torch burns ever bright in our hands; we shall thus secure for our universities, our higher seats of learning, a clientele even greater than before, and shall propagate friendship for France beyond our frontiers, beyond the seas.

The benefits which our higher education will thus derive are nothing to the moral benefit that France will reap.

Let us cherish the conviction, and say to ourselves, that the higher French instruction has, particularly at this time, a double function: to maintain and develop in the nation that which is its moral *raison d'être*, its peculiar genius, the ideal which it has inherited, and which it ought to nurture; then, to radiate abroad by its inherent force of expansion, and without doing violence to the genius of any other people, the spirit of any man, those elements of our genius, our ideal, that are communicable.

This, despite the losses which it will have incurred, and which it will in time repair, our higher instruction has before it a noble task, and the prospect of happy days.

ITALIAN APPRECIATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE

IN spite of the storm and stress of the war in Italy, the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's death has not been forgotten in the land in which the scene of so many of his plays was laid. Notable among the Italian literary tributes to his memory are several studies published together in *Nuova Antologia*. The first place is rightfully given to the translation of an address by Sir Sidney Lee on "Shakespeare and the Renaissance"; however, as the original of this is already accessible to English readers, we confine ourselves to the strictly Italian appreciations of our great poet.

The paper by Prof. Alfredo Galetti, of Bologna University, on "Shakespeare and the Shakespeare Myth," is not a study of the fantastic theory of Baconian authorship, as might perhaps be supposed, but an attempt to show the one-sidedness of Germany's favorite claim that the great poet belongs exclusively to the specifically Germanic race. In the unsympathetic presentation of this theory can be clearly perceived the action of the present national antagonisms of Italy. In this writer's estimation, it was the animosity and resentment Gottlob Ephraim Lessing felt toward Voltaire that led him to seek for a pretender to Germany's poetic crown, for one who could be successfully opposed to the abhorred dynasty of the French poets. Shakespeare, he declared, is not only an English poet, he is a German poet, the poet of those whom the Gothic converts to Christianity called *Deutsche* (*Thiudisks*), that is to say, pagans. Did not the German Angles and Saxons conquer, in the fifth and sixth centuries, that Celtic Britain, which Rome in her weakness had deserted? And have not the imagination, the passion and the lyric gift of Shakespeare their roots deep down in the most widely-diffused myths, the legends, the customs, and the psychological characteristics of the German race?

While, however, Lessing was not disposed to relinquish classic tradition, rather seeking to find the essential qualities of the classic dramas in Shakespeare's plays, succeeding German champions of Shakespeare's supremacy, belittling the value of this tradition, at least as far as Rome, Italy, and France were concerned, and only recognizing the special claims of Greek literature, saw in Shakespeare the expression of a new spon-

taneous revelation of the genius of a people, or rather of a race; at a later time, again, the Romantic school hailed him as their standard-bearer. For Professor Galetti this only does justice to one side of his genius, in reality he expresses at once the clear and harmonious ideal of the Renaissance, and the mysterious, enigmatic ideal of the Romantic period. He represents at once the highest achievement of the one and the most potent agent in the evolution of the other.

A striking contrast between the tragedies of Shakespeare and those of ancient Greece is that in the latter man is under the dominion of a pitiless fate, the decrees of which are fixed and determined. If, in obedience to some transcendent aim, the hero finds himself forced to defy the behests of fate, he realizes that the punishment must come, and is ready to meet it with unbroken courage. In Shakespeare's tragedies, however, Professor Galetti sees an uncertainty as to whether the opposing element is divine or diabolical, of Ormuzd or of Ahriman, or whether the hero is merely the sport of the contending forces of good and evil, as he often falls a prey to the occult powers of nature, to witches and disembodied spirits, Hamlet's assertion, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends," lacks the definiteness of the ancient Nemesis, or of the Christian conception of God's guidance. And it is this very indefiniteness in Shakespeare's idea of the moral order of the world that most attracted the Romanticists, the essence of whose psychology and art was that life is mysterious, contradictory, incoherent, an interplay of obscure forces, sometimes fleetingly apprehended by intuition, but always hidden from our reason.

The article by Prof. Federico Olivero, of Turin, on "The Hamlet of William Shakespeare, is a very satisfactory study of this greatest of Shakespeare's plays. In the paper by Prof. N. R. d'Alfonso, of the Royal University at Rome, entitled "William Shakespeare, Actor and Author," we have a criticism of the use some disciples of Lombroso have tried to make of Shakesperian characters as illustrations of their pet theory. He says:

It is noteworthy that among the followers of that school of criminology which sees in criminals a definite human species, characterized by organic anomalies, of the school

which upholds the theory of the born criminal, and makes epilepsy the sole cause of crime, some have sought to find in the delinquents of the Shakespearean theater proofs of the correctness of this theory. To do this it has been necessary to simplify greatly their psychological characteristics. It was only too easy to say that Othello sinned because he was an epileptic, that Richard III was a criminal because of his deformity, etc. If, however, these criminologists had explored the soul-depths of those characters in Shakespeare's plays who are represented to have been guilty of criminal acts, they would have been induced to modify their theory, and would have been shown the path leading to a right understanding of the psychological genesis of crime. They would have seen clearly that even Richard III, the character that seems to offer the most conclusive example of a born criminal, is really such by education (intrinsic and extrinsic), since he was brought up in an age of political strife and of great crimes, and belonged to a family that played a leading part in the events of this period.

The musical element in Shakespeare's plays is the subject chosen by Signora Margherita Berio. In her opinion Queen Elizabeth's fondness for music—she was an excellent performer on the lute and the vir-

ginal—exercised considerable influence in this direction. In the masques which were so highly favored at the court of Elizabeth, and at that of her successor, James I, music occupied a very prominent place. By grouping together some of the most striking passages referring to music, and the charms of music, Signora Berio brings out clearly Shakespeare's love of this art. That he knew something at least of harmonics is to be deduced from the words (Richard II, Act V, sc. 5):

Music do I hear?

Ha, Ha! Keep time—how sweet music is
When time is broke and no proportion kept.

As an illustration of the music of the period the writer presents the words and notes of the contemporary musical setting given by Thomas Morley to the song in *Twelfth Night* (Act II, sc. 3): "O mistress mine, where are you roaming?" and also the words and notes of the "Willow Song" of Desdemona. She accepts the opinion that most of the songs were adopted or adapted by Shakespeare from pieces popular in his day. This writer also notes that the first Hamlet opera was that of Domenico Scarlatti, who, in 1715, produced in the Capranica Theater at Rome an operatic version of this play.

"THE SUBSTANCE OF POETRY"

A NEW monthly magazine, the *Poetry Review*, edited by William Stanley Braithwaite and Joseph Lebowich, announces the object of the publication in its first issue (Cambridge, Mass., May, 1916). This object shall be to quicken and enlarge the poetic pulse of this country, to make the public responsive to the creative genius of the poets, to keep the flame of truth and beauty burning in the minds of the people; and also, to offer every possible aid and encouragement to the poets, to serve as a clearing-house of ways and means to promote the art of poesy, and to focus popular interest upon that which is fine and worthy in the work of our contemporary poets. The editors propose to maintain an impartial standard of judgment. Artistic merit alone will decide a poem's publication, and a "catholicity of taste and standard of performance will be the guiding factors" in the judging of poetry submitted to them. Aside from

the publication of new poems, each issue of the *Poetry Review* will contain serious reviews of current books of verse, and books on poetry and poets, and special articles that touch on phases of poetic activity, exchange of ideas, opinions, etc.—"in truth a comprehensive history of all the forces which make for the progress of poetry in America."

This first issue contains poems by Benjamin R. C. Low, Amy Lowell, Amelia Josephine Burr, Louis Untermeyer, Caroline Giltman, and Sarah Teasdale. The reviews and articles are by Padraic Colum, Edward J. O'Brien, Edwin F. Edgett, Louis Untermeyer, and William Stanley Braithwaite. There has been quite a serious disagreement of late among various schools of modern poetry as to just what the substance of poetry should be; therefore it is of decided interest to note Mr. Braithwaite's opinion in quotations from his article, which is entitled "The Substance of Poetry."

Poetry is compounded of dream and imagination; the former its spirit, the latter its will. There is no human being who has not in some degree a portion of both these natural forces of consciousness. Poetry, in spite of all denials, is often the one channel of communication a man has between himself and the world in which he lives. To confirm this contention think of the seaman in the old days of clipper ships, of the shepherd in the hills with his flock, of the peasant in any land; from all these lowly classes of men has come a body of natural song, and from the latter, especially, a vast and various store of folk literatures which have enriched the beauty of life, and given to scholarship a humaneness and beauty of feeling.

These various grades of individuals, regarded as inferiors according to the cultural standards of the world, were able to communicate with the mysteries—legible to other men, through poetry; caught their significances even when they could not explain them, through the power of dream and imagination. We are pretty sure, on the one hand, that wherever there is dream, wherever there is imagination, there also poetry abides. But, on the other hand, our modern world has been loath to admit that what dream and imagination has accomplished in practical affairs has been too tremendously real and concrete for an abstraction like poetry to be either responsible for, or justly accredited with, any contribution to the mechanic marvels of modern life. This thought alone had altered public opinion in regards to poetry; it went so far as to affect the private feelings which men and women had for the art.

Our primary impressions relate themselves to facts. We live in a world of facts, subsist upon them as a means of attachment to life and its progress. They are the starting-points from which we proceed to those other essentials which contribute to the satisfaction of life and being. The earth, sky, the city, the countryside, the house in which we live, the objects which we handle and manipulate in the application and creation of the things necessary for human comfort and enjoyment; these, from the unreachable blue dome that spreads above our universe to the needle with which we mend a garment, are facts. And they would be these and nothing more if poetry did not dissolve them in our dreams and imagination.

Mr. Braithwaite thinks that there is in poetry a force, a power, that molds character and subtly plays upon our spiritual natures to their refreshment and renewal.

After we have considered all the aspects of the substance of the "golden threads of

poetry which run intimately through the pattern of our lives" we have to discover why, in times of stress and sorrow, the most practical people turn to the poets for the renewal of strength with which to combat the ills and misfortunes of life.

The two things I am about to name are perhaps the closest to our consciousness, are, indeed, our consciousness itself, but they affect our positions in life by their intangible, abstract influences. These are experience and character, two of the four major facts of life in which the essence of poetry is the most subtle, and through which its expression is the most profound. Our entire experience with life, with reality, is founded upon spiritual curiosity, and therefore the adventures which experience begets, whatever its mood, how ordinary its results, are poetic.

Now, the greatest fallacy, I think, in regard to psychological stimulus, is that which declares that action, the concrete, alone constitute and embody experience, and that character is formed by the play of such visible forces upon the mental and moral susceptibilities of the individual. In one's life the event is most importantly real when it is born in the soul; there is the germ and development of what we call experience, because we so live all its possibilities imaginatively before recording it in the world through action that all the sources of our character are called upon to present the particular event in harmony with our desires and emotions. In this formative process, through which experience accumulates by spiritual recognition what is real in ourselves, and in consequence of which character and traits of character are shaped, what, we may ask, is the force ceaselessly and mysteriously at work? Is it not that insoluble, primal force called poetry?

The second number of the *Poetry Review* shows that the public received the initial issue of this significant magazine with enthusiasm, and that splendid support is bound to follow the warm welcome given by its contemporaries. The June number contains interesting letters from poets and critics, editorials, poems by Louis Ledoux, Joyce Kilmer, John Gould Fletcher, James B. Fitzgerald, and Karl Wilson Baker; and articles and reviews by Jeannette Marks, Amy Lowell, Sylvester Baxter, and Amelia Josephine Burr.¹

¹ The *Poetry Review*. Edited by William S. Braithwaite and Joseph Lebowich. Published monthly at 12 Chauncy Street, Cambridge, Mass. \$1 per year; 12 issues.



THE NEW BOOKS

PREPAREDNESS: FOR AND AGAINST

Imperiled America. By John Callan O'Laughlin. Chicago: Reilly & Britton. 264 pp. \$1.50.

A candid exposition from the diplomatic standpoint of the real meaning of the world war to the United States. The author, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of State and Secretary to the United States Commission to Japan, analyzes the attitude of foreign powers towards the Monroe Doctrine, the position held by the United States in the Pacific, the Japanese portent, as he terms it, and the community of interest between America and the Allies. In some quarters Mr. O'Laughlin would be regarded as an alarmist but the trend of his argument is not to develop a policy of militarism so much as one of self-protection.

Awake! U. S. A. By William Freeman. Doran. 453 pp. \$2.

This book points out in detail the dangers to our Government and people resulting from unpreparedness. It is a graphic synthesis of military and economic statistics.

Address by Elihu Root. Dutton. 36 pp. 50 cents.

A complete reprint of Mr. Root's address, as temporary chairman of the New York Republican Convention, on February 15 last, portions of which were reproduced in the March number of this REVIEW.

Our Military History. By Leonard Wood, U. S. A. Chicago: Reilly & Britton. 240 pp. Ill. \$1.

A clear statement of the terrible price that has been paid in the past for our national sins of unpreparedness. General Wood also presents in this book his own plan for developing a system of citizen soldiery.

Fundamentals of Military Service. By Captain Lincoln C. Andrews. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 428 pp. \$1.50.

Captain Andrews was one of the popular and efficient officers of the Plattsburg Camp of 1915, and is well equipped by training and experience for the preparation of a volume on military service. His book is not a dry, technical manual, but an interesting interpretation of the spirit and meaning of the service in all its branches. It is designed for both the professional and the citizen soldier, from private to officer. Indeed, a chapter like that on "Leadership" is excellent reading for a man in any walk of life. This handy little volume is replete with the philosophy and wisdom of the seasoned soldier, and should be among the first and essential volumes in the library of the military training-camp man.

The Dangers of Half-Preparedness. An Address by Norman Angell. Putnam. 129 pp. 50 cents.

The argument of this book resolves itself into a plea for a declaration of American policy. In the author's view such a policy is required quite as much as any measure of military preparedness. In other words, our power as a nation, however great, will fail unless we make known to the world, as well as to ourselves, the ultimate purposes of that power.

New Wars for Old. By John Haynes Holmes. Dodd, Mead & Co. 369 pp. \$1.50.

A statement of radical pacifism, from the standpoint of expediency.

What the War Is Teaching. By Charles E. Jefferson. Revell. 218 pp. \$1.

Lectures in which the pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City emphasizes the hateful aspects of war and points out some of the fallacies of the so-called armed peace.

Preparedness. By William I. Hull, Ph.D. Revell. 271 pp. \$1.25.

In this volume Professor Hull takes the standards of adequacy and efficiency as laid down by the military and naval experts themselves and uses them as a measurement of the adequacy and efficiency of the programs of preparedness now presented to the American people. The author attempts to determine precisely what a "defensive war" against a first-rate power in twentieth-century warfare would mean, and precisely what kind of a military program would be adequate for it. He then presents his own alternative proposition—the judicial settlement of international differences.

Inviting War to America. By Allan L. Benson. B. W. Huebsch. 190 pp. \$1.

The Socialist party's candidate for President gives in this little book the Socialist argument against militarism, as applied to the present situation of the United States.

The Rise of Rail-Power. By Edwin A. Pratt. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 405 pp. \$2.50.

A strangely neglected field of military study has been invaded by Mr. Pratt, who is an authority on matters of railroad transportation. There are interesting chapters on "France and the War of 1870-71," "Railways in the Boer War," "The Russo-Japanese War," and various phases of the general problem of railroads as a strategic element. The author points out that our own Civil War was the beginning of the scientific use of railroads for military purposes.

THE GREAT WAR AND ITS LESSONS

England's Effort. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Scribner. 176 pp. \$1.

This is by far the fullest and most vigorous statement regarding England's part in the great war that has reached this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Joseph H. Choate says, in a preface, that "none of the distinguished writer's romances compares in vivid description and heart inspiring eloquence with these accounts that she gives of what she has seen with her own eyes of the resurrection of England." The British Government granted Mrs. Ward special opportunities to see what England is doing on the battle front and in the great munition works at home. Her picture of what she saw is far more than a perfunctory sketch of military and naval activities. It is rather a human document, speaking from the very heart of the British nation in this time of stress. Of especial interest is Mrs. Ward's account of the astonishing part played by English women in the equipment and energizing of the nation for its tremendous task.

The First Seven Divisions. By Ernest W. Hamilton. Dutton. 338 pp. \$1.50.

Captain Hamilton, of the Eleventh Hussars, here gives a detailed account of the fighting from Mons to Ypres. His book is valuable not only as an authoritative account of the fortunes of the Allied armies at the most critical period in the war, but also as a professional study in modern strategy and tactics. It is a melancholy reflection that the British Expeditionary Force, whose brilliant exploits are recorded in this book, was practically wiped out of existence within the first three months of the war.

Kitchener's Mob. By James Norman Hall. Houghton, Mifflin. 201 pp. \$1.25.

"Kitchener's Mob" is a graphic, uncensored account of the adventures of an American volunteer, James Norman Hall, in Kitchener's army. In the clamorous days of August, 1914, the volunteers who answered the first calls for troops were nicknamed "Kitchener's Mob." Mr. Hall enlisted on the 18th of August, 1914, in a London regiment that had recruits from all parts of the United Kingdom. Out of the chaos of the early days of mobilization, he watched efficiency assert itself, saw the military machine grow into a coordinated, perfectly working mechanism. His admiration for the rank and file is unstinted. During six months' service in the trenches Private Hall saw only two cases of drunkenness, and never did he see a woman treated discourteously by an English Tommy Atkins. The scenes of actual battle, of hand to hand conflict are described with a simplicity that carries their horror deep into the mind. The officers die according to the class code they have lived by; the Tommy in the trenches dies in a fit of child-like grieved protest that God could bring him to such an end. "Christian nations!" Tommy says scornfully "If this 'ere is a sample o' Christianity, I'll tyke me charnces down below w'en I gets knocked out. . . . They ain't no God 'aving anything to do with this war, I'm telling you. All the religious

blokes in England an' France an' Germany ain't going to pray 'im into it."

For the most part these Englishmen of "Kitchener's Mob," lived under the difficult conditions of actual warfare according to the letter written by Kitchener and handed to each member of the regiments ordered abroad, the gist of which was the exercise of energy, courage, and patience, remembering that the honor of the army was the honor of individual conduct. That courtesy and consideration was a duty, and the yielding to excess and temptation, treason. This memorable letter, which Mr. Hall quotes in full ended: "Do your duty bravely. Fear God. Honor the King. KITCHENER, Field Marshal."

They Shall Not Pass. By Frank H. Simonds. Doubleday, Page. 142 pp. \$1.

The famous watchword of the French troops at Verdun has been chosen by Mr. Simonds as the title of his interpretation of the world's greatest battle. Readers of Mr. Simonds' monthly articles in this REVIEW do not need to be reminded of the convincing and inspirational quality of his writings on the war.

Impressions and Experiences of a French Trooper. By Christian Mallet. Dutton. 167 pp. Ill. \$1.

The author of this narrative began as a French private soldier and worked his way up to the rank of lieutenant. He describes the retreat from Belgium, the battle of the Marne, and the attack at Loos. The chief significance of the book is the unconscious revelation that it makes of the unconquerable French spirit.

My Home in the Field of Honor. By Frances Wilson Huard. Doran. 302 pp. \$1.35.

"My Home in the Field of Honor" relates in the compass of a small volume the experiences of Frances Wilson Huard, wife of Charles Huard, official painter of the war to the sixth Army of France during the perilous days of the French retreat in the early days of the war. The home of the Huards is at Villiers, near the Marne River, sixty miles from Paris. While Madame Huard was ministering to the wants of refugees, she received a message from her husband telling her to "evacuate . . . go south, not Paris." The Uhlans had already surrounded Villiers and were waiting for morning to make an attack. The family and servants started at once in a hay cart and the farm drays. The book tells of the adventures of the cortege with those they encountered on the road, of Madame Huard's stops to nurse the wounded, of her great courage amid scenes of frightful panic. When the Germans had been driven back, she returned to her home fourteen days after the time she had left it. The beautiful villa was a ruin. Everything of use had been taken or despoiled in a shameful manner. Even her love letters which she had locked in a desk and wrapped in the Stars and Stripes were scattered over the village. Later the villa was requisitioned as a French Military Hospital, and such it is to-day. The book is delightfully illustrated from sketches by the writer's husband.

Because I Am a German. By Hermann Fernau. Dutton. 159 pp. \$1.

The sensation created by the publication of "J'Accuse," a German attack on the government at Berlin, has not yet been forgotten. Now comes a remarkable defense of that book, also written by a man who declares himself to be "a sincere patriot, born and educated in Prussia, and generally reputed a good Christian and a law-abiding German citizen by the authorities of this country." He proceeds to analyze and reiterate the arguments presented in "J'Accuse."

The German Spirit. By Kuno Francke. Holt. 132 pp. \$1.

Throughout the discussions engendered by the war, the professor of the history of German culture at Harvard, through his breadth of view and tolerance of spirit, has retained the respect of Americans. This little volume presents a view of contemporary Germany which its author hopes "may help Americans to understand better both the sources of enduring German greatness and the reasons why German achievements have so often failed to appeal to Americans."

German Atrocities. By J. H. Morgan. Dutton. 192 pp. \$1.

A collection of evidence regarding the behavior of German troops in the western theater of war, including documentary material not presented in the Bryce report.

The Day of Wrath. By Louis Tracy. Ed. J. Clode. 280 pp. \$1.25.

A novel based, as its author states, on facts given in the official records of Great Britain, France, and Belgium. It is in fact the story of the German invasion of Belgium.

My Secret Service. By the Man Who Dined with the Kaiser. Doran. \$1.

The remarkable narrative of a man who claims to have worked in the Krupp factories, heard Commander Von Hersing tell the story of his submarine voyage to Constantinople, interviewed Enver Pasha, traveled on the first Balkan Express, and, to cap the climax, dined with the Kaiser and King Ferdinand at Nish. The author represents himself as a neutral who was hired by Lord Northcliffe to "scout" for the London *Daily Mail* at Adrianople, Sofia, Vienna, and other points. He denies that he has been a spy or that he ever was officially in England's service.

In the Russian Ranks. By John Morse. Alfred Knopf. 337 pp. \$1.50.

This is a notable war book written by an Englishman, John Morse, who actually fought in the trenches in Poland. It relates the story of his amazing adventures, his flight from Prussia, over the Russian border, in August, 1914, his service in the Czar's army, his capture by the Germans and his daring escape and return to England. The *London Spectator* compares the pictures of human suffering with those incomparable narratives of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. This book is

one of those that will survive as literature when the actual conflict of the warring nations has faded into an indistinct memory. The portraits of the ordinary Russian soldier are vivid. One gets an idea of what the mysterious Russian army is really like from this book. Mr. Morse sees the Russian soldier as a splendid fellow dogged, courageous if not overly intelligent, a religious man who carries some sacred relic into battle with him, faithful to friends, cruel to enemies. The part of the army known to the author was composed mostly of Siberian peoples with marked Mongolian characteristics; one regiment was composed of Mongolians pure and simple. He regrets that Russia could not at the beginning of the war throw larger armies into the field, and he praises the Russian Cossack cavalry. With more of these intrepid fighters, a larger army of young and vigorous men, and a better system of railways, Germany would have come to an end in six months. But Russia was incapable of providing transportation, food, war materials and artillery for a vast host, therefore she failed. John Morse at the beginning of the war was a man of expert military knowledge and training, who loved war and all that pertained to war. Now he writes: "I loathe it with an ineradicable hate and disgust, and hope never again to see ground crimsoned with blood."

The Problems and Lessons of the War. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. Putnam. 381 pp. \$2.

This volume is made up of twenty-three addresses delivered at Clark University in December last. The foreword is supplied by President G. Stanley Hall, of the University, and an introduction by Prof. George H. Blakeslee. The points of view presented are as varied and numerous as the speakers, who include both advocates and opponents of the policy of preparedness.

What Is Coming? By H. G. Wells. Macmillan. 294 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Wells has once more been indulging in prophecy, and his forecasts, like his romances, will interest American readers—the more since he devotes a chapter to the future development of the United States, France, Britain, and Russia, predicting that the Americans will be first to avail themselves of the coming business opportunities in Russia and China.

The Things Men Fight For. By H. H. Powers. Macmillan. 382 pp. \$1.50.

A thoughtful consideration of the problem of the hour, with application to present conditions in Europe, by an American who has lived in Paris, Berlin, Italy and Greece, and has frequently traveled through Russia and the Near East. Dr. Powers surveys the entire European situation from the viewpoint of the national patriotism of each of the warring countries.

Hark! Who's There? By the Author of "Aunt Sarah." Putnam. 114 pp. 75 cents.

An attempt to summarize and epitomize, in simple, homely language, the spirit and ideals of England in wartime.

POLITICS: GOVERNMENT: ECONOMICS

The Presidency. Three Lectures. By William Howard Taft. Scribner's. 145 pp. \$1.

One of our two living ex-Presidents here outlines the duties, powers and limitations of the Presidential office and makes his exposition doubly graphic by relating incidents from his own experience in the office.

The Federal Executive. By John Philip Hill. Houghton, Mifflin. 269 pp. \$2.

An illuminating study of the growth of the executive power in this country. Of special pertinence at this time are the author's discussion of the executive power in relation to military preparedness and suggestions for adding to the efficiency of the national government.

History and Procedure of the House of Representatives. By De Alva Stanwood Alexander. Houghton, Mifflin. 435 pp. \$2.

The author's long experience as a member of Congress and his special familiarity with the rules of the House of Representatives as developed by speaker Reed enable him to write an authoritative, as well as a systematic and compact treatise on the subject of congressional procedure. One noteworthy feature of the book is the chapter of character studies of the more prominent floor leaders of the House, especially those who figured during the ten years preceding the Civil War. These sketches are based on the personal knowledge of such veteran members of Congress as former Speaker Grow, and others, with whom the author served during several congressional terms.

American Government and Majority Rule. By Edward Elliott, Ph.D. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 175 pp. \$1.25.

It is Dr. Elliott's belief that the greatest hindrance to the attainment of majority rule in the United States has been the form of government through which Americans have been compelled to act. While the people are eager to have the government do more for the social well-being, it is clear that the necessary authority is lacking and that there is no proper equipment to secure an efficient performance of these new tasks. The author suggests that our government must be modified in the direction of greater simplicity.

The American Plan of Government. By Charles W. Bacon. Putnam. 474 pp. \$2.50.

A history of the making of the federal Constitution and its interpretation by the courts.

The Next Step in Democracy. By R. W. Sellars, Ph.D. Macmillan. 275 pp. \$1.50.

An outline of the coming socialistic state as prefigured in the various tendencies now operative in the American democracy. The author discusses the prevalent misconceptions of socialism, the serious objections to it, and the conditions of the social freedom. His point of view is that of the economic evolutions. A chapter is devoted to the effect of the great war on the prospects for international socialism.

The Socialism of To-Day. Edited by W. E. Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Jessie W. Hughan, H. W. Laidler, and others. Holt. 642 pp. \$1.60.

This volume is made up chiefly of original documents showing the present position and recent development of the socialist and labor parties in all countries. The editors of the book, who are members of a committee of the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, offer it as the first international and comprehensive source book dealing with the socialist movement in any language. Its publication marks a distinct advance in the scientific discussion of the socialist movement.

A Capitalist's View of Socialism. By author of "From Boyhood to Manhood." Introduction by Benjamin Paul Blood. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb. 223 pp. \$1.

The American City. By Henry C. Wright. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 178 pp. \$.50.

An attempt to set forth in very brief compass some of the striking social aspects of American city development. There are chapters on "The Location and Purpose of Cities," "Protection of Property, Life and Health," "Education and Instruction," "Housing, Transit, and Location of Factories," and "The Effect of the City upon Its Citizens." Dr. Wright was formerly of the Russell Sage Foundation and is now first deputy commissioner of the New York City Department of Public Charities.

Alcohol and Society. By John Koren. Holt. 271 pp. \$1.25.

The author of this work is an unbiased investigator who has studied the social control of alcohol as a practical question in every country that has thus far experimented with it. Mr. Koren is an interesting writer and his recent articles on the drink problem in the *Atlantic Monthly* have attracted much attention.

Russian Prohibition. By Ernest Gordon. Westerville, O.: The American Issue Publishing Co. 80 pp. \$.25.

A Honeymoon Experiment. By Margaret and Stuart Chase. Houghton, Mifflin. 159 pp. \$1.

"A Honeymoon Experiment" is a book that will please or disappoint, according to the reader's taste. It is a summary of the unique experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Chase during the weeks of their honeymoon in Rochester, New York. This young couple decided to take humble house-keeping rooms, live on ten dollars a week, join the ranks of the humble wage-earners, and find out how the other half of the world lives. The first part of the book gives the "Groom's" story, the second part relates the experiences of the "Bride." The Groom applied for ninety-two jobs and investigated twenty-two institutions and "business opportunities." He obtained work finally as an accountant at a wage of five dollars per week. The Bride, during the eight weeks of

the experiment, applied for ninety-two positions and held six as long as strength and circumstances permitted. At the end of this young couple's experiments, they decided that for them it would be better to cease to live than to go on living as the average American worker of small earning capability and precarious employment must live. Their book makes appeal to intelligent, educated people to pay less attention to palliative charity and more attention to the finding of some better way to reorganize the machinery of distribution. There is "enough and more than enough to go 'round. The earth is groaning with the good things of life . . . only we do not understand how to distribute them."

The Woman Movement from the Point of View of Social Consciousness. By Jessie Taft. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$50.

A study of the various problems associated with the woman movement, so called, in their relation to the larger, more inclusive social problems of the day.

Civilization and Womanhood. By Harriet B. Bradbury. Boston: Badger. 229 pp. \$1.

A study of the evolution of modern society's attitude toward woman, as traced from pre-historic times.

The Postal Power of Congress. By Lindsay Rogers, Ph.D. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 189 pp. \$1.

A study of the federal control of the post-office rather than of the history or efficiency of that arm of the national government.

American and Foreign Investment Bonds. By William L. Raymond. Houghton, Mifflin Co. 324 pp. \$3.

This guide for the investor and the business man discusses the various factors that enter into the intrinsic value of investment bonds. In view of the expectation that the United States may soon become the market for a large amount of foreign government securities, such a work has special timeliness.

Textiles. By Paul H. Nystrom, Ph.D. Appleton's. 335 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

This book describes the source of raw material, the methods of manufacture and distribution, the tests to determine quality, the economic aspects of textiles, and other phases of the subject that are of importance to all who manufacture, sell or use the products of the textile mills. This is one of the series of volumes prepared in the "Extension Division" of the University of Wisconsin.

Irrigation Management. By Frederick Haynes Newell. Appleton. 306 pp. Ill. \$2.

In this volume the former director of the United States Reclamation Service answers practical questions relating to the operation, maintenance and betterment of irrigation works. The book is in fact the result of a series of conferences held by men actively engaged in irrigation projects in our great West.

The School and the Immigrant. By Herbert Adolphus Miller. The Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. Philadelphia: William F. Fell Co.

A valuable report by the Survey Committee of the Cleveland Foundation. It describes the condition of school children in Cleveland, from non-English speaking homes. The efforts of national groups to preserve their languages and the general problem of education for the foreign children. There is also an interesting chapter on "The Adult Immigrant and the School." Copies of the report may be obtained from the Cleveland Foundation and also from the Division of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

The Single-Tax Movement in the United States. By Arthur Nichols Young, Ph.D. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 340 pp. \$1.50.

In collecting the material on which this study of the single-tax movement is based, the author spent several weeks in and around San Francisco securing data regarding the economic background of Henry George's life there. He also personally visited several of the localities where the single-tax movement has been most prominent, including Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Everett, Washington; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio, and also in Canada, Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and Edmonton, Alberta.

The Irish Orators. By Claude G. Bowers. Bobbs-Merrill. 258 pp. \$1.50.

"The Irish Orators," a history of Ireland's long fight for freedom, by Claude Bowers, tells the dramatic story of the lives and personalities of nine men who figured in the struggle for Irish nationality from the middle of the eighteenth to the beginning of the present century. They were: Flood, Grattan, Curran, Plunkett, Emmet, O'Connell, Meagher, Butt, and Parnell, the men who tower out of the turmoil of modern Irish political history as beings of superior powers, whose eloquence served to reanimate from time to time the smouldering fires of Irish patriotism. It is impossible not to be inspired and uplifted by the account of the lives of these Irish leaders. Dreams spun in their minds; honey flowed from their tongues. Quotations from their best orations are interspersed with the text, and whatever their faults, there must be accorded them a gift for language that stormed into eloquence of the highest order, undaunted courage, devotion to a great cause and unworldly absorption in lofty ideals. Mr. Bowers' work is comprehensive and scholarly, the most complete book of its kind that is offered the public. He uplifts the portrait of each man as a finely cut cameo, from the basic texture of his times. His secondary object is to emphasize the genius of the Irish race. The secret he thinks gave Parnell so great a hold on the Irish people—the fact that "through the cold exterior of the man they could see the beating of his heart"—is the hold that these Irish orators have upon the present and upon the future generations. Beneath the eloquent portrayal of their daring defense of their principles, beat the hearts of men of flesh and blood, whose sacrifice and fame have imparted luster to the cause of Irish Nationalism.

LANDS AND PEOPLES

China: An Interpretation. By James W. Bashford. Abingdon Press. 620 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

After a residence of twelve years in China Bishop Bashford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is probably as well equipped as any American to undertake the task that he has set for himself in this volume—"so to interpret China that American and European readers will understand better the men and forces with which they must deal in the Far East and will appreciate more fully not the mere industrial and commercial qualities of this large section of the human race, but the aspirations, the spiritual aptitudes, and the struggles of our Chinese brothers and sisters." There are chapters on "The Downfall of the Manchus," "The Transition," "The Chinese Republic," "China and Japan," "China and the United States," and "China and the World."

A Merry Banker in the Far East (and South America). By Walter H. Young. Lane. 279 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

After serving for some time on the staff of the Charter Bank of India; Australia, and China, Mr. Young was made general manager in Chile of the Bank of Tarapaca, now the Anglo-South American Bank. From this volume of Mr. Young's experiences one may not expect to gain very profound knowledge of banking methods either in the Far East or in South America, but his pages are entertaining and diverting, picturing as they do varied phases of social life in two continents.

Railway Expansion in Latin America. By Frederick M. Halsey. Moody Book Company. 170 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

Mr. Halsey has prepared the first connected account of the origin and development of South and Central American railroad systems. Besides the thrilling story of the mastering of tremendous engineering difficulties, this little book supplies useful and fresh information regarding the investments in Latin-American railroads of European capital. There are numerous illustrations in half-tone, and four insert maps.

Black Sheep. By Jean Kenyon Mackenzie. Houghton, Mifflin. 314 pp. \$1.50.

"Black Sheep" is a delightful and unique record of the experiences and adventures of Jean Kenyon Mackenzie, a worker in the Presbyterian mission field in West Africa from 1904 to 1913. The ten years preceding the war was an era of great missionary development of this district. Self-support was the major intention. At Elat there was a fair-sized industrial plant; ten thousand pupils were at work in the various schools. Medical work progressed amazingly; health, sanitation and progress followed the efforts of the sixty white missionaries and their corps of four hundred black assistants. The writer of this book holds herself fortunate to have been in a measure helpful to this work of civilization, and she has written of her life in Africa and of the people there with rare understanding and sympathy; also with color and a vivid sense of the beauty of tropical landscape and the picturesqueness of the natives. The material was originally

prepared in the form of letters home, therefore it has the effect of an intermittent diary of her life during the eleven years of her labor. It is impossible in a few words to describe the freshness, the charm and interest of this unusual book. The author has the gift of getting under the skin of the African nature, of literally "seeing black."

Domestic Life in Rumania. By Dorothea Kirke. John Lane. 291 pp. Ill. \$1.50.

Since the Balkan countries remain largely in the lime-light, a book by Dorothea Kirke, "Domestic Life in Rumania," will please readers who like descriptions of life that is completely strange to our ideas. Her narrative is given in the form of letters from "La Nurse," in a prominent Rumanian family, to her cousin in England. They are bright, witty, vivid impressions that include an account of a journey to Constantinople and of holidays in Sinai in the Carpathians. The chapter that records the excursion to the Pester Monastery gives a delightful picture of the wild mountain life and the awe-inspiring beauty of this out-of-the-way corner of the earth with its "bizarre rocks, the forests with their contrasts of tender green and dark, almost black, shades against the delicate blue of the cloudless sky."

A Month in Rome. By André Maurel. Translated by Helen Gerard. Putnam. 401 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

It is probably true that most visitors to Rome see little more than what the guide-books point out and describe for them. The reader of M. Maurel's book will have open before him long avenues leading to treasures of which the guide-books never speak. His book is indeed a revelation of Roman art at its best, as it has impressed itself upon the mind of a Frenchman.

Russian and Nomad. By E. Nelson Fell. Duffield. 201 pp. Ill. \$2.

These tales of the Kirghiz Steppes, part of the Central Asiatic plateau, were written by an Englishman who was for eleven years in charge of the works of a large mining company in that region. This borderland between Russia and Asia has been little visited by Europeans. It is a land of severe winters and hot summers. Mr. Fell found both the Russians and the Kirghiz genial and hospitable, and soon became thoroughly familiar with the languages and customs of both peoples. His is one of the few books in English that give any satisfactory description of that portion of the Russian possessions.

Rambles in the Vaudese Alps. By F. S. Salisbury. Dutton. 154 pp. Ill. \$1.

Valuable for the descriptions of Alpine flowers, as well as some of the less familiar mountain scenery of the Vaud region.

The Wonders of the Jungle. By Prince Sarah Ghosh. Book I. Heath. 190 pp. Ill. 48 cents.

In this little book are described those animals that especially appeal to the interest of young children. The main scientific facts and principles concerning each animal are woven into the narrative as a part of their daily life. The present

work is intended to be a supplementary reader for the earlier grades in grammar schools.

Through Glacier Park. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Houghton, Mifflin. 92 pp. Ill. 75 cents.

An account of the recent horseback trip taken by Mrs. Rinehart through the newly opened National Park in the northern Rockies. This record of Mrs. Rinehart's travels may be profitably used as a guide-book to the wonderful mountain scenery that she describes.

The Latchstring to Maine Woods and Waters. By Walter Emerson. Houghton, Mifflin. 229 pp. Ill. \$2.

Almost every member of the large and growing summer population of Maine will find in this book a reference to some familiar scene.

For the benefit of the sportsman there are chapters devoted to fishing and hunting, and the varied opportunities for recreation are attractively set forth in a chapter entitled "Camp and Canoe."

The Tourist's Northwest. By Ruth Kedzie Wood, F. R. G. S. Dodd, Mead & Co. 528 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

An admirable guide-book for the northwest of the United States, and Canada. Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Cascades, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, the National Glacier Park, and practically all points of interest in the States of Idaho, Washington and Oregon are fully described, while there are chapters on the Canadian Rockies, the Selkirs, Vancouver Island, and the whole Canadian northwest. The information regarding railroad and steamship routes and hotels has all been brought closely up to date.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Travels in the American Colonies. By Newton D. Mereness. Macmillan. 693 pp. \$3.

A collection of hitherto unpublished manuscripts describing journeys made by their authors in the period 1690-1783. There are accounts of experiences in travel on the Atlantic slope from Savannah to Albany; from Albany to Niagara Falls, Quebec, Hartford, and Boston; through the Great Lakes from Detroit to Chicago; up the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis; down the Ohio and the Mississippi from Pittsburgh to New Orleans; up the Tennessee, through the country of the Choctaws, the Creeks, and the Cherokees, and through the backwoods from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. Colonial life is vividly pictured in these narratives.

The Great Revival in the West, 1797-1805. By Catharine C. Cleveland. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 215 pp. \$1.

Although there are many allusions in the histories to what was generally known as the Kentucky Revival, at the close of the eighteenth century, this volume contains the first connected story of the episode. It describes the religious condition of the West prior to 1800, analyzes the teachings and methods of the revival leaders, and gives a concise account of the spread of the revival and its culmination. There are maps showing the distribution of population in 1800 and the approximate locations of Presbyteries, Baptist associations, and Methodist circuits. The concluding chapter is a sane and well-considered estimate of the results of the movement.

Dimsdale's Vigilantes of Montana. By A. J. Noyes. Helena, Mont.: State Publishing Co. 290 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

The "Vigilantes," who cleared Montana of "road agents" in 1864-65, were never as widely known as their predecessors of San Francisco, but the importance of their services in the early history of their territory was relatively quite as great. The whole story was told by a contemporary, Thomas J. Dimsdale, in 1865, and the

third edition of his work, edited by A. J. Noyes, together with a history of southern Montana, is included in the present volume.

Chronicles of the White Mountains. By Frederick W. Kilbourne. 434 pp. Ill. \$2.

Notwithstanding the great number of guides to the White Mountain region the recent literature of the mountains has not been developed on the side of history. This apparent gap is filled by Mr. Kilbourne's volume, which begins with the Indian legends of the mountains, describes the work of the early explorers and settlers, then continues the story down to the present day. There are numerous well-printed illustrations and two maps.

Pittsburgh: A Sketch of Its Early Social Life. By Charles W. Dahlinger. Putnam's. 216 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

As the principal stopping place in the journey from the East to the Mississippi valley in early days, the settlement at Pittsburgh had special prominence and developed a distinctive social life. The story of the settlement in its formative period (1750-1800), and its development in the early decades of the nineteenth century, as based on newspaper and other contemporary accounts, is clearly set forth by Mr. Dahlinger, and is of more than local interest.

The Citizen's Book. Edited by Charles R. Hebble and Frank P. Goodwin. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd. 242 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce this book has been prepared as a source of information regarding the settlement and early history of the city of Cincinnati, its community life, its government, and its institutions. It contains much material never before brought together in a single volume.

The Heritage of Tyre. By William Brown Meloney. Macmillan. 180 pp. Ill. 50 cents.

A striking and vivid narrative of the rise of the American merchant marine and its culmination in the days of the clipper ships.

THE GREAT OUT-OF-DOORS

Let Us Go Afield. By Emerson Hough. Appleton. 319 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

A manual of advice to campers and sportsmen especially suggested to big game hunters in the west.

The Determined Angler and the Brook Trout. By Charles Bradford. Putnam's. 161 pp. Ill. \$1.

A description of the approved methods used in the taking of trout, the varieties of tackle employed, and the places where the best trout are to be found.

Modern Swimming. By J. H. P. Brown. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. 181 pp. Ill. \$1.

A practical manual by an experienced and successful instructor in swimming. For the benefit of expert swimmers there are chapters on the various new strokes.

How to Know the Mosses. By Elizabeth Marie Dunham. Houghton, Mifflin. 287 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

A popular guide to the mosses of the north-

eastern Atlantic States, containing keys to eighty genera and short descriptions of over one hundred and fifty species, with special reference to the distinguishing characteristics that are apparent without the aid of a lens. The subject is presented in a simple, non-technical way.

Under the Apple-Trees. By John Burroughs. Houghton, Mifflin. 316 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

A charming blend of nature study and philosophy.

Marooned in the Forest. By A. Hyatt Verrill. Harper. 229 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

The story of a modern Robinson Crusoe in the far northern forest, embodying many actual experiences and epitomizing the basic facts of outdoor life.

War Path and Hunting Trail. By Elmer Russell Gregor. Harper. 203 pp. Ill. 60 cents.

A series of thrilling adventures of Indian boys. The author tries to picture the Indian as he actually was, not as he appears in the pages of Cooper's novels.

BOOKS THAT STIMULATE HEALTH OF MIND AND BODY

PERHAPS the most sensible advice one can take on one's vacation is the content of George Wharton James' helpful book, "Quit Your Worrying." This book is written in a sensible, straightforward fashion and is plentifully sprinkled with touches of humor. It discusses the various causes of worry and gives suggestions for their banishment. You can't change a worrying person suddenly into a well-poised, serene person, but the author believes that with faith in God, trust, and naturalness, we can slough off worry like the dead skin of the serpent and find the way of highest achievement.

"Living the Radiant Life," another good book by Mr. James, asks the question of us: "What are we radiating?" If you want to learn to radiate health, vitality, energy, happiness, serenity, and spiritual power, this book will help you to find a way to do it. It is a cool wind of health carrying to weary humanity the stimulation of new possibilities, of our spiritual, mental and physical life here on earth.

"The Influence of Joy,"³ by George Van Ness Dearborn, is issued in the "Mind and Health Series" as a "scientific exposition of both the mechanism and the significance of the basic emotion with which it deals." Very few people realize the therapeutic value of happiness, the actual reality of the influence of joy on the body. Ill health is, generally speaking, the re-

sult of a sudden deprivation of joy, or a long-continued sufferance of the factors that rob us of permanent happiness. We have had many books that from different points of view approximate the teachings of this volume, but few that approach the subject in a scientific spirit sufficient to convince the practical person that an alliance with joy is the best rejuvenating influence to be found in the world. The author is instructor in psychology and education in the Sargent Normal School at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"Body and Spirit"⁴ is an inquiry into the sub-conscious, by John D. Quackenbos, M.D., based on the many experiences in psychotherapy occurring in the author's practise, since the efficacy of suggestion in the treatment of physical and mental disorders has become a medical certainty. This valuable work deals with the use of suggestion, with telepathy, precience and transcendental psychic phenomena, and closes with a chapter on the psychologic proof of immortality, the glimpse we may gain through reason of a "rational heaven."

Emerson said that the hardest task in the world was "to think." One of the most valuable books recently published is "Thinking as a Science,"⁵ by Henry Hazlitt. He shows us that in these days of easy educational facilities, our minds have

¹ Quit Your Worrying. By George Wharton James. Baker-Taylor Co. 262 pp. \$1.

² The Influence of Joy. By George Van Ness Dearborn. Little, Brown. 223 pp. \$1.

³ Body and Spirit. By John D. Quackenbos, M.D. Harper & Bros. 282 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Thinking as a Science. By Henry Hazlitt. E. P. Dutton Co. 251 pp. \$1.

grown lazy; we run to a book, or to a specialist with every petty problem, and neglect to cultivate real hard independent thinking. The author recommends a list of helpful books for those who are anxious to become scientific thinkers.

"How to Add Ten Years to Your Life,"¹ and incidentally to double its satisfactions, is told in a convenient handbook by S. S. Curry. Most books on like subjects are apt to be vague. Mr. Curry's book gives exact instructions as to how to start right each morning, what exercise to practise, how to breathe, work, play, study, get into harmony with the life forces, and to facilitate in all ways the highest human development.

"Side-stepping Ill-Health"² is a most useful book to have in the home. It is a simply written book of sensible advice by an able practising physician, Edwin F. Bowers, M.D. The chapters on insomnia and on the care of the teeth are worth the price of the book. Other subjects treated in successive chapters include: Colds and their causes, coughs, that "tired feeling," headaches, nerves, corpulency, rheumatism, typhoid, children's diseases, the quest of beauty, and exposition of the newly discovered form of analgesia used by Doctor William H. Fitzgerald, of Hartford, Connecticut. The author approves of the public having the knowledge that many painful disorders will yield to pressure on certain nerve centers more easily than to drugs, narcotics and the surgeon's knife.

"Principles of Health Control,"³ by Francis M. Waters, Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in the State Normal School, at Warrensburgh, Missouri, presents a study of hygiene with all the emphasis placed upon corrective work. His thesis is the well-known quotation from Herbert Spencer,

that "To be a good animal is the first requisite to success in life, and to be a nation of good animals is the first condition to national prosperity." The author rightly contends that since modern life tends to impair the physical organism, there should be instilled into the minds of the masses a thorough knowledge of defense against the inroads of disease. From individual health control he proceeds to the larger aspect of national health control, and the problems America must face in husbanding her resources of public health. While this volume is primarily a text-book, it will not fail to interest everyone who wishes to possess a healthy body and mind.

"Who Is Insane?"⁴ a new gospel of the prevention and cure of insanity, will commend itself to the general reader. It is based on sound knowledge and years of experience. Its author, Stephen Smith, M.D., was formerly Commissioner of Lunacy in the State of New York, and the book is a commentary upon his work in the institutions for the insane and the charities and reformatories of the State. It illustrates the illusive nature of insanity, its origin in the functioning of illy balanced brain cells, the scientific principles on which the prevention of insanity and its successful treatment must be based; and an argument that the same principles must be applied to the reform of criminals and to the mentally defective. Just "who is insane," has long been a difficult question to decide. All people easily detect the mental aberrations of others and utterly fail to perceive their own defects. It has long been admitted that genius is allied to madness. It is of great importance that one should learn to gauge mental integrity intelligently by a correct standard, and for this purpose Dr. Smith's book may be highly recommended.

NOVELS AND STORIES

IT is gratifying to note the republication of the stories of H. C. Bunner,⁵ that veteran storyteller whose work has ever been in popular demand. Two volumes are issued containing twenty-two stories, introduced with a short preface, by way of a memoir, by Brander Matthews. They include such gems of story-telling as "The Midge," "The Zadoc Pine Labor Union," "The Story of a New York House," and "Mrs. Tom's Spree." Professor Matthews gives briefly the facts of Bunner's life. He was born at Oswego, N. Y., on August 3, 1855, and died at Nutley, N. J., on May 11, 1896. His schooling was a disappointment to him in that he was not able to enter Columbia College after having prepared for a college course. After a short business career he became a newspaper man and when *Puck* began to be published in English, he became its editor, and it was due to his judgment

and taste, together with a keen appreciation of the sources and appreciation of humor in the native American character, that the first American comic weekly became a success. Bunner wrote much agreeable light verse, but it was his gift for writing short stories that brought him fame, and keeps his memory green with his many admirers. He is one of the few writers who help us to remember the old landmarks of New York that were long since swept away. For pathos, for charm, insight, natural grace and sentiment, Bunner is still unequalled by the writers of the younger generation. Professor Matthews says that his stories, any of them, bear comparison with those of Hawthorne, Poe, Bret Harte and Cable, that "they are novel in topic, fresh in atmosphere, individual in treatment and ingenious in construction." One may add the definition of another quality—a subtle differentiation of the natives of the States, the descendants of the original settlers, as a people possessed of ideals peculiar to themselves, which are of such inherent power that their potentiality can withstand all attacks of forces that would destroy nationality. He makes us conscious of ourselves first as human beings, who must live in neighborly relations to one another, secondly as Americans, whose destiny is immutably interwoven with the soil that bore them. This is his power,

¹ How to Add Ten Years to Your Life. By S. S. Curry. School of Expression Co. (Boston.) 134 pp. \$1.

² Side-Stepping Ill Health. By Edwin F. Bowers, M.D. Little, Brown. \$1.35.

³ Principles of Health Control. By Francis M. Waters, D. C. Heath & Co. 476 pp. \$1.50.

⁴ Who Is Insane? By Stephen Smith, M.D. Macmillan. 285 pp. \$1.25.

⁵ The Stories of H. C. Bunner. Two vols. Scribner's. 806 pp. \$1.25 per vol.

and this also is the fragrance that rises like a penetrating fine mist from the pages of the old tales. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have a third series of the Bunner stories to add to the present edition.

"What are the pregnant changes going on in England that will bear fruit after the war is over?" is the question asked and answered in "The King's Men,"¹ a story of England in war time, by John Palmer. The book does not carry the reader to the actual scenes of conflict. The drama of the war is played off stage. Mr. Palmer gives us in a simple unpretentious narrative the feeling that had brought about the transformation of the minds of the young men of England since the beginning of the war. The distinction of this book lies in its sheer earnestness. "The King's Men" are those who serve life's high purposes at home or at the "front," who cry when the pomp and glory of the world is dissolved in blood and tears, not "This is the end of everything," but "This is only the beginning." The author thinks it is impossible to picture England as the war will leave her, but that his book is a thesis of what is going to be the *spirit* of England after the war, the outcome of the revolution that is going on in two out of every three English homes.

Many people who read of the mountain feuds of Kentucky cherish the idea that the mountaineers are akin to uncivilized savages. "The Red Debt,"² by Everett MacDonald, presents a sympathetic perspective on the causes, both hereditary and environmental, that have produced their crimes of passion and revenge. It is a splendid, big, strong story of Old Captain Lutts of Moon Mountain, Kentucky, his stalwart sons, the "revenuers," and of his beautiful adopted daughter, "Belle Ann." The author knows the creeds of these mountaineers, the insulation of their proud spirits with their own particular faiths; he feels their rights and their wrongs and their passionate love of kith and kin. Splendid descriptions of the wild beauty of the Kentucky highlands add glory to this poignant chronicle.

One must understand the peculiar genius of the eminent French writer, Paul Bourget, to fully appreciate his latest work, "The Night Cometh,"³ a story of opposing conceptions of the meaning of death placed against the background of the war. One may not call Bourget a great writer, but he has been fluent and easily productive, and he has followed the delicate filaments of his inspirations with rare diligence. He has more than thirty volumes of fiction to his credit that sustain a high level of excellence, and he has been a great influence for good with the masses, by his respect for virtue, his love of beauty, and the ardor of his religious faith.

In "The Night Cometh," we find Michael Ortegue, an orthodox scientist and a great surgeon facing death, and that which to him is the greater calamity, separation from his young wife with whom he is profoundly in love. Ortegue is an atheist, and he urges his wife to make a death pact with him. Opposed to the scientific and materialistic Ortegue, is the young wounded

officer, Le Gallie, Madame Ortegue's cousin, who believes in the unknown, in the formulæ of religion, as firmly as Ortegue disbelieves. In the narration of final passion of death—two deaths so strangely contrasted—Bourget rises to the climax of rare artistic creation. One feels that Catherine Ortegue is *France* hesitating between her loyalty to science and the religious nostalgia that the war has poured into her heart. Bourget questions whether death has not a significance elsewhere than on earth. To Ortegue death was a catastrophic phenomenon; to Le Gallie a consummation. Which of these two hypotheses is utilizable? Bourget writes—and here we must remember the fact of his own religious conversion—that no one can prove experimentally that the faith of religious belief in the future is not well founded: Our very pain "in the search after truth is a prayer. When we feel the need of God, it is because He is quite close to us."

"Fulfillment,"⁴ by Emma Wolf, is a story of a great romance and of the unalterable ideals of a love-marriage based upon the essential realities of character. It is convincing, idealistic, and breathes the best of our traditions of true Americanism as expressed in the family life. Gwen Heath, the beautiful undisciplined girl-wife; Deborah, who typifies "Law and Order," and George Leland, the chivalrous son of a perfect mother, weave the story unto a happy ending after days of storm and tumult. The author is to be congratulated upon her artistry and clear vision of the eternal verities, that alone can feed and prosper the human soul.

Zane Grey continues to give us the flavor of the wild life in the West as it existed half a century ago. "The Border Legion"⁵ is a thrilling romance of love and adventure among a band of Western outlaws in Southern Idaho in the days when the rush for gold peopled the region beyond the Missouri with strange and lawless characters. Joan Randle quarrels with her lover, and in a fit of pique he runs away to join the Border Bandits, Kells and Gulden. Joan goes in pursuit of her lover and is captured and kidnapped by Kells. From this point onwards, the action is fast and furious. Not for an instant does the story lag or fail in interest. Love, danger, and breathless adventure run a swift race through the pages. The finest character from an artistic point of view is Kells, the bandit who rescues Joan and redeems his own soul.

In view of the recent stimulation of interest in Irish literature caused by the ill-fated Irish Rebellion, "The Portion of a Champion,"⁶ by Francis O'Sullivan tighé, will please those who care for stories of the heroic age in Ireland. Conal, the son of a chieftain, starts out with proper equipage to win his fortune. His father places upon him three *geasa*, or prohibitions—never to refuse a feast or entertainment, never to allow a single man to pass first before him through a ford, never to omit to claim the highest seat and the choicest portion if the option is given him. Conal has many adventures, and he woos the beautiful Etain in the course of the great march of the Irish army under King Dathi the Quick-with-Weapons, through Gaul and

¹ The King's Men. By John Palmer. Putnams. 311 pp. \$1.35.

² The Red Debt. By Everett MacDonald. G. W. Dillingham. 334 pp. \$1.25.

³ The Night Cometh. By Paul Bourget. Putnams. 312 pp. \$1.35.

⁴ Fulfillment. By Emma Wolf. Holt. 397 pp. \$1.35.

⁵ The Border Legion. By Zane Grey. Harper. 366 pp. \$1.35.

⁶ The Portion of a Champion. By Francis O'Sullivan tighé. Scribners. 368 pp. \$1.35.

Italy, where their progress is broken by battles with the Hun, the Gauls and the Roman legions. In the chronology of ancient Irish kings, King Dathi is set down as reigning in the year 405 of the Christian era, following the reign of Nial of the Nine Hostages, who also invaded Gaul. The legend relates that King Dathi was killed by a flash of lightning at the foot of the Alps, after his followers had destroyed the hermitage of a recluse named Parmenius.

"Our Miss York"¹ is a good novel for vacation time. It is the romance of a girl who has a genius for business—combines business brains with beauty and charm. She succeeds in gratifying all her ambitions; her deals resolve fortunately as if by magic. At the height of her business success, she falls in love. What happens? Does business fly out of the window when love knocks at the door? Edward Bateman Morris, the author, answers the question in the final decision of the heroine, who for all her business success was a very fascinating human kind of a girl. A bright, amusing, unusual book.

Thomas Dixon's vivid, powerful novel, "The

Fall of a Nation,"² sketches briefly what might happen to the United States if nothing should be done in the matter of national defense. The action takes place in the future—years after the collapse of the Great War in 1917. America has become glutted with prosperity, and around the coffers of her wealth there are no safeguards of defense. She is attacked by traitors within and by the armies of the Federated Empires of Northern and Central Europe. Defense, owing to unpreparedness, becomes a pitiful farce. In a few weeks, the Republic of the United States ceases to exist and the States become "Imperial Colonies." The remainder of the book tells the story of the ingenious plotting by the conquered Americans which finally results in the victory over the enemy and the reestablishment of the Republic. Fantastic and improbable as are the events and puppets of the book, it serves a distinct and worthy purpose. It protests against the corruption of materialism, against the political corruption of legislatures and municipalities, courts, and Congress; it shows us that the Great War must sweep away the old régime not only in Europe, but in this country, if we are to survive as a nation, free and independent.

An Amiable Charlatan. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown. 302 pp. Ill. \$1.30.

Joseph H. Bundercombe, a wealthy American, goes to England with his daughter, Eve. He finds amusement going about under an assumed name, associating with criminals, in various disguises, and getting himself watched by Scotland Yard. Mr. Oppenheim works the story out in a masterly way that will appeal to all lovers of that type of fiction.

The Diamond from the Sky. By Roy L. McCardell. Dillingham. 440 pp. Ill. \$1.35.

A sensational romantic novel that will hold the reader spellbound from the first chapter to the last. Freshly phrased, vigorous, picturesque, and intensely dramatic.

The Bywonner. By F. E. Mills Young. Lane. 351 pp. \$1.35.

A fine, thoughtful story of South Africa, in which the life of a successful English farmer is contrasted with the well-to-do Dutch and the

"poor white." The latter, an Englishman, an Oxford man, has been brought down by drink to the position of a "bywonner," an overseer on a Boer farm. The life stories of his children, Tom and Adela, provide both the tragedy and the romance of this exceptional novel.

The Hermit Doctor of Gaya. By I. A. R. Wylie. Putnam. 554 pp. Ill. \$1.35.

A story of Anglo-Indian life that brings to light a hero who fights nobly against famine and disease, and a heroine of great character and personality. A novel of intensity, power and fine literary artistry.

Father Bernard's Parish. By Florence Olmstead. Scribner's. 302 pp. \$1.25.

A presentation of life as it existed in a parish in the poorer section of New York City. The pith of the novel is a stormy love affair that involves three nationalities. A well told, sympathetic story.

Journeys with Jerry the Jarvey. By Alexis Roche. Dutton. 318 pp. \$1.35.

A chuckling, whimsical story of an Irish jaunting-car driver. A splendid book for vacation reading.

¹ Our Miss York. By Edward Bateman Morris. 352 pp. \$1.25.

² The Fall of a Nation. By Thomas Dixon. Appletons. 362 pp. \$1.35.



FINANCIAL NEWS

I.—THE JULY DISBURSEMENTS AND THRIFT

THERE are two great profit-distributing periods, viz., January and July. Some idea of the current prosperity of the country may be gained from the size of the payments of interest and dividends in these months. Last January over \$250,000,000 was paid out to bond and stockholders, a much larger sum than ever before at that date. In the time that has elapsed since, there have been a greater number of dividend increases and resummptions on stocks of corporations than were ever made before in a corresponding period, and the aggregate amount of money which they represented runs into the tens of millions. Therefore, while July normally is a much smaller month than January in the sum divided up among security holders, it should realize for them this year over \$200,000,000.

Enhanced Spending Power

Some idea of the movement for profit-sharing may be had in the statement that in the past twelve months no less than 300 instances have occurred where dividends have been restored, or raised, or initial payments made, and the American investor has gained thereby something like \$275,000,000. And there seems to be no end to this, for week after week a score or more additions are made to the list. One reason why the spending power of many individuals has doubled and trebled since the war is that securities which had been unproductive for years are now paying big dividends and selling at market values far beyond the range of previous imagination. It has happened in more than one case that stocks listed as "obsolete" have been resurrected and given a very good rating, and some "wall paper" has come to have value as collateral in bank loans.

There are plenty of indications that the abnormal dividends of the times are being distributed, in turn, by recipients in manifold ways. Never before have the imports of jewels been so large as now. For the fiscal year to June 30 they will amount to \$50,000,000. It is true that this is partially due to the closing of Belgian and French markets to the trade, but it mainly expresses

the ability of the American public to deck itself in richer array. Those who cater to the creature comforts of life and to those things which were formerly regarded as luxuries and now as necessities find it difficult to supply the demand. In spite of the stimulation of automobile production, there are many buyers waiting wearily through lovely spring days for the delivery of their favorite makes.

Increased Bank Deposits

One turns from this record of the spend-thrifts to the figures of the Comptroller of the Currency which have lately been published. These show that in the year to May 1, 1916, the deposits of the national banks of the United States increased \$2,243,000,000. This does not take into account the deposits of trust companies, State banks, or savings banks. So far as figures are available from the different States, there has not been a very large savings-bank deposit gain aside from that which reflects the accumulation of interest on deposits. The era of full employment in the industrial sections of the country did not begin until the fall of 1915, and even later in the Middle West and South, so it will not be until the totals for 1916 are compiled that one can indicate whether the moderate-salaried man or the artisan is saving from his higher wages. The national bank deposits in a majority of instances represent the funds of corporations which are subject to quick withdrawal in the event of larger business demands.

The Need of a Thrift Propaganda

There used to be a saying in the South that more money was saved when cotton sold at a moderate price—say, 9 or 10 cents a pound, which would permit a fair margin of profit to the planter—than when it reached a figure several cents a pound higher. In the one case it prompted caution in personal expenditures, and in the other extravagances that not only absorbed the additional gain, but led to permanent habits of living that were beyond the reach of the average individual. This is undoubtedly true to-day, when money comes so easily to many work-

ers. Take, for instance, the relation between incomes embraced within the first group of those taxable under the income-tax law, and the number of automobiles at present licensed in this country. There are 275,000 individuals showing a \$4000 income at the beginning of 1916 and 2,200,000 automobiles in use. If we subtract those automobiles that have a commercial function, which "pay their keep," so to speak, there are still legions that are owned for pleasure purposes and by those who cannot possibly save much each year on the basis of their necessary expenses. In mass the figures which societies for thrift have compiled showing the money that goes into candy, soda water, chewing gum, moving pictures, etc., are formidable, but on a per capita basis they are not very alarming. These are not fixed or arbitrary charges and can be regulated to the current earnings, as in most cases they are. The same is true of the item of dress, which fluctuates in the individual budget in a fairly proper ratio with income.

It is obvious that the creed of the day is not taken from "Poor Richard's Almanack." It is also true that after years of propaganda the American has not acquired the habits of thrift of the peoples of continental Europe, of which the French set the example for the rest of the world. The sum of \$50 or \$100 still seems too small to invest in an interest-bearing security at a rate of return which recommends the investment as secure. It is by these small units, however, that many respectable fortunes have been acquired and competences built up for those days when earning capacity steadily contracts. The writer never passes a certain institution in New York which exhibits a lesson in thrift in its window without being amazed at the ease with which it is recorded there that a "competency" may be founded in the setting aside of no more than \$5 a week. Interest compounds very quickly into principal of respectable proportions.

A very excellent habit to acquire is to reinvest the income of securities, mortgages, etc., which may not be required in the payment of ordinary running expenses. Enter it in a savings-bank account until it reaches an amount at which a good \$500 or \$1000 bond may be purchased, and then withdraw in favor of the higher return this gives.

Thus interest is earning interest as soon as it is paid over to the investor. A man who had \$2500 a year above his requirements adopted this plan and in ten years found he had saved considerably over \$30,000. Invested at 5 or 6 per cent., this produced a "competency" large enough to carry him through another ten-year period of reduced salary, even with the extra burdens of college educations for his children and heavy doctors' bills for himself.

Safe Investments for Surplus Income

This is a most propitious time for the wage-earner, salaried man, or man with a profession, as well as for the merchant with a good business, to consider the question of laying up for a rainy day. The joy of life can be just as great while we are saving a percentage of income as when it is being spent to the last penny. It is not necessary to deny ourselves all the conveniences and creature comforts in order to save a portion. Out of the abundance of the times a larger number should be averaging against the inevitable leaner periods of the future. They have the opportunity now to acquire securities of highest grade at prices giving the greatest average yield in a decade. The man who does not put his capital to a use that will return him $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exhibits poor stewardship. More than this even can be had with careful selection and watchfulness.

The securities which we would recommend for fair yield and safety are real-estate mortgages on developed property, guaranteed real-estate mortgages, municipal bonds, first-mortgage railroad bonds of selected properties, and also the prior liens of well-operated and well-located public utilities, and preferred stocks of railroads and industrials in good repute. It is always well to carry a moderate percentage of one's investment fund in bank, where it may be quickly available for the investment opportunity which frequently develops in the market and which so many miss on account of funds not being liquid at the moment when prices are low. There is just now great temptation to invest surplus incomes in speculative securities on account of their high yield and possibilities of appreciation. This is the surest way of undermining an investment ideal, if not of losing the principal available.

II.—INVESTORS' QUERIES AND ANSWERS

No. 747. EASTERN AND WESTERN MUNICIPALS

I have become interested in municipal bonds for the investment of some funds which I have available and have been told that Western issues of such bonds yield more, as a rule, than those having their origin in the East. Is this true?

It is. To give you an idea of the difference between Eastern and Western municipal bonds in this respect, we mention a few issues of each class listed recently among the offerings of two thoroughly reliable investment banking firms:

	Per Ct.
Eastern Municipals	Buffalo, N. Y., 4½'s..... 3.90
	Lawrence County, Ohio, 5's..... 4.
	Milwaukee, Wis., 4½'s..... 3.95
	Olyphant, Pa., 5's..... 4.15
Western Municipals	Galveston, Texas, 5's..... 4.75
	Chittenden County, Ark., D.D., 6's 5.25
	Marshall, Okla., 6's..... 5.55
	Palo, Pinto County, Texas, 6's.. 5.50

The foregoing examples are intended, of course, to give only a general idea of the kinds of bonds between which there is a noticeable difference in income yield. There are of course a great many Western municipals, especially those of the larger centers of population, that sell to yield little, if any more than the issues of well-known Eastern municipalities. A large class of bonds having its origin in the West for which there seems to be a steadily growing demand among investors to whom the question of yield is an important one, is made up of drainage district issues. Many of these have practically all of the characteristics of municipal bonds, but in selecting them for investments, it is well to inquire carefully about the features of the State laws under which they are issued.

No. 748. WHAT IF YOUR INVESTMENT BANKER FAILS?

Suppose I buy bonds from a bank or investment house which afterward fails or goes out of business. What recourse would I have in collecting the interest and principal of my investment?

Your recourse would be to the corporation that issued the bonds. The safety of a bond investment depends always in final analysis upon the strength and integrity of the issuing corporation, or in the case of bonds secured by mortgage, upon the character of the mortgaged property. If the banking house from which an issue of corporation bonds had been purchased were to fail, or to go out of business for any reason, it is obvious that the underlying security for the bond would not be affected and that there would be no practical difficulty, everything else being equal, in the way of collecting interest regularly through some other channel. This is true of mortgage investment, as it is a corporation bond investment.

There is no obligation on the part of bankers whose business is the distribution of investment securities, except to investigate the merits of the securities in the first instance, and to keep in touch with the affairs of the issuing corporations in the interest of their investing clients throughout the life of the securities they sell. It is to

the interest of every banking house of recognized standing to have satisfied clients, and there are a few such houses that will not be found ready abundantly to fulfill their moral obligation, in order to attain this end.

No. 749. SOME RECENT OFFERINGS OF \$100 BONDS IN THE GENERAL MARKET

I have saved a few hundred dollars which I am desirous of investing in small denomination bonds, and I should like to have you give me an idea of the kind of opportunities for such investment I would find at the present time.

From a list of one hundred dollar bonds recently offered in the general market, we take the following issues, which show a fairly wide diversity as to type, quality and price:

	Offering Price
American Tel. & Telegraph Col. Trust 4's	93
Anglo-French 5's	96¾
Argentine Government 5's	91
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Conv. 5's	109
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5's	98¾
Denver Gas & Electric first 5's	99
Laclede Gas first 5's	102½
Montana Power first and refunding 5's	98½
Southern Pacific San Francisco Term. 4's	85¾
Seaboard Airline 6's	100

No. 750. COLLATERAL NOTES AND TRUST FUND INVESTMENT

I am sending you a description of some collateral trust notes and would like to have you tell me whether they would be acceptable for the investment of trust funds where the trustee must report annually to the Probate Court.

In our opinion there are no securities of this general type that are suitable investments for trust funds. We certainly do not believe the notes in question would be approved by the court for such a purpose. We have always considered that the character of the business of the issuing corporation in this instance was such as to surround it with a great many elements of speculative risk. In the last analysis, it is a business that partakes of the nature of publishing, and we do not know of any publishing business that could offer a security of genuine investment standing unless it were a mortgage on its real estate conservatively appraised and with small account taken of the other tangible assets usually found in connection with such a business—assets which experience has shown to possess relatively little salvage value in cases of difficulty.

In a general way we think that a good plan to follow in making such an investment as this would be to confine the selection of securities to those which are legal for the investment of savings bank funds in your State (Michigan). The Michigan laws prescribing such investments are good laws even if they are somewhat less rigid than the laws of a number of the Eastern States. You would find a good many investments that are "legal" in Michigan affording an income yield of more than 5 per cent., or quite as much as any one responsible for the safekeeping of trust funds probably has a right to accept.